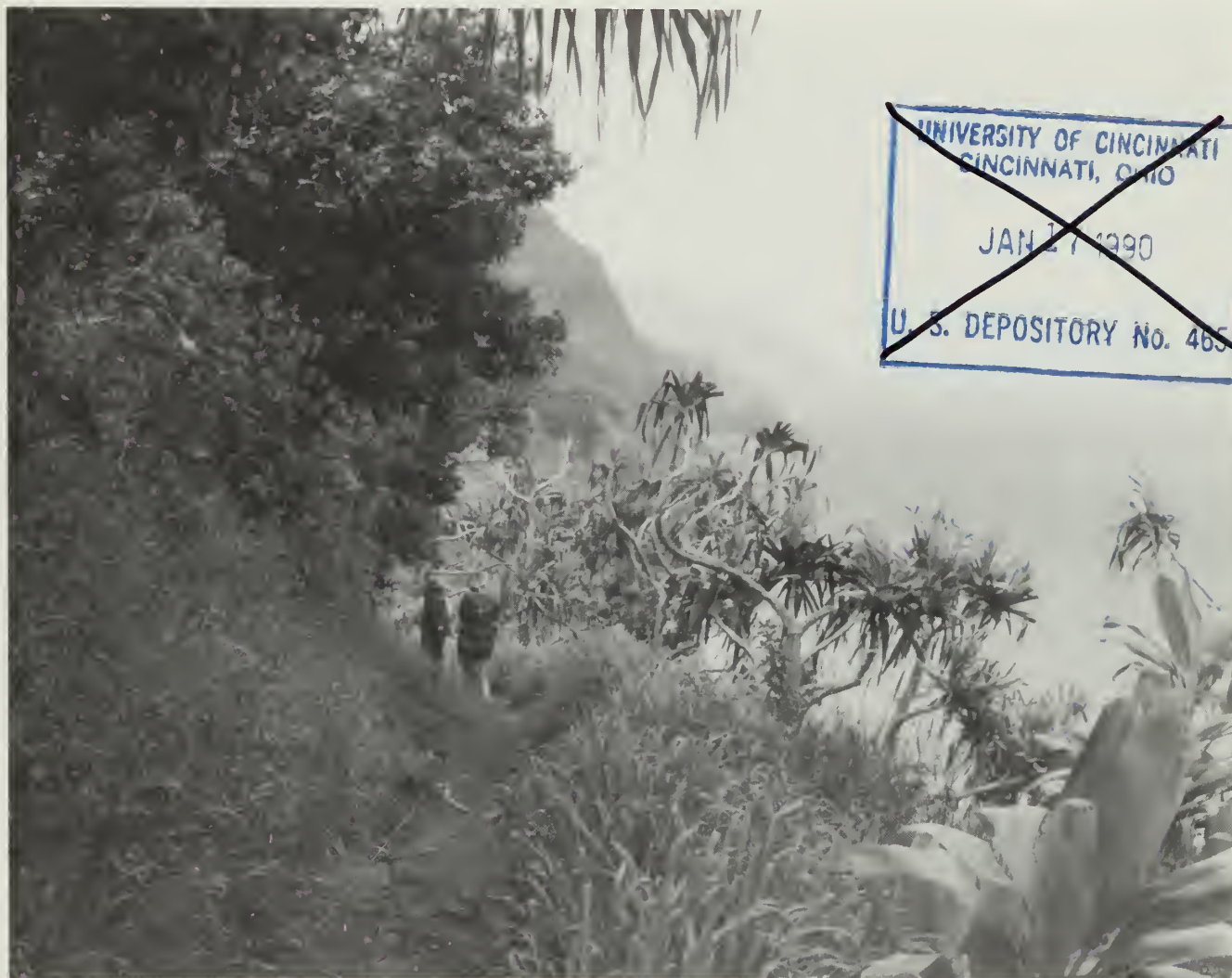


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REPORT TO CONGRESS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1988

A CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LEGACY

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) program provides Federal grant assistance to State and local units of government for public outdoor recreation purposes. All park and recreation systems that receive L&WCF assistance are strictly required to prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap in all their programs, activities and facilities.

Regulations of the National Park Service (NPS) and the Dept. of the Interior strictly prohibit any such discrimination in federally-assisted areas. Any person who believes that he or she has been discriminated against in any NPS or L&WCF-assisted program, activity or facility should write to:

Director, Equal Opportunity Program
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L34(775)

MAR 14 1989

Honorable Morris Udall
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am pleased to transmit to you the 12th Annual Report on the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) Grants-in-Aid program. This report is submitted in accordance with the requirements of the L&WCF Act, 16 U.S.C. 4601-8(f)(7).

During fiscal year 1988, 50 States, 5 Territories and the District of Columbia received funding for 402 parkland acquisition and recreation development projects totalling \$27.9 million. States also expended \$62 million on existing grants during the year.

The program's unexpended balance at the end of 1988 totalled just \$86.7 million, the lowest level in 15 years. The lower balance reflects substantial improvements in State financial management which mean more timely and effective investment of the limited grant dollars available.

In addition, there appears to be a resurgence in State and local park and recreation activity in many areas. A number of States and localities have approved recreation and open space funding initiatives since 1987, and there is a clear increase in grassroots involvement both in public planning and policy development and in volunteer action on behalf of specific recreation programs and projects. In statewide planning, the major focus for 1988 was completion by 55 of the 56 States and Territories of the wetlands components of their Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans. This activity has been in response to the requirement of Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986, but, in many States, it also seems a reflection of growing and broad-based concerns about the diminishing base of outdoor recreation resources, including wetlands, rivers and shorelines, urban open spaces and prime agricultural lands.

A copy of this report is also being sent to the Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Sincerely,

William Penn Mott, Jr.
Director

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior



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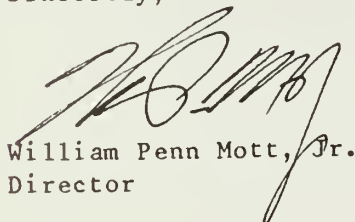
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THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND - FY 1965 TO FY 1988

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Report to Congress is submitted in compliance with Section 6 (f)(7) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended.

Section 6(f)(7) of the L&WCF Act requires that each State: "evaluate its grant programs annually under guidelines set forth by the Secretary of the Interior" and transmit such evaluation to the Secretary, "together with a list of all projects funded during that fiscal year, including but not limited to, a description of each project, ...the source of other funds, and the estimated cost of completion of the project."

The results of such evaluation are to be reported annually to the National Park Service (NPS) on a fiscal year basis. The Service, in turn, prepares a summary report to Congress. State reports must include "an analysis of the accomplishments of the Fund for the period reported and may also include recommendations as to future improvements for the operation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program."

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act was enacted "to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to all citizens of the United States of America of present and future generations. . . such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as may be available and are necessary and desirable for individual active participation. . . ." The Fund program provides matching grants to States, and through the States to local units of government, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Planning grants are also available to the States to help develop Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs).

At the Federal level, the Fund program is administered by NPS through seven Regional Offices. The Service's Washington Office provides guidance and program coordination. Project proposals are submitted to NPS Regional Offices through the State agency or individual (State Liaison Officer) authorized to represent the State for purposes of administering the L&WCF Act.

The States are responsible for analyzing needs, determining priorities for funding projects, and ensuring program compliance with Federal regulations and administrative guidelines affecting the program.

The 1988 Annual Report will highlight accomplishments of the L&WCF program during the year. Prominent events of the year include reduction of the unexpended balance of L&WCF grants to its lowest level in 15 years and a resurgence in State planning activities, including completion by 55 States and Territories of Wetlands components of their SCORPs.

More detailed information on individual State's activities is available through NPS or the appropriate State Liaison Officer. A complete listing of all L&WCF projects approved by NPS during FY 1988 is available upon request.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Funding through Fiscal Year 1988

Since the origin of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) program in 1965, \$3.1 billion have been appropriated to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Marianas for acquisition, development and planning grants designed to improve the quantity and quality of recreation opportunities in the United States.

Income to the L&WCF is derived largely from Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts, with additional income through the sale of Federal Surplus Property. Table 1 (see Appendix) shows appropriations for the Fund from 1965 through 1988.

For two decades, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been America's basic support for Federal, State and local land acquisition and for State and local outdoor recreation development.

Through 1988, a total of 34,823 grant projects have been approved to support the acquisition of open space for park lands and developments of outdoor recreation facilities. Federal obligations totalling \$3,057,736,771 have been matched by State and local contributions, for a total L&WCF State grant investment of over six billion dollars.

Of the total number of grant projects, 8,277 have been for acquisition of 2,307,880 acres of parkland, while 26,093 projects have been for development of outdoor recreation facilities. Grants for statewide outdoor recreation planning account for 453 projects.

Over seventy-five percent of the total funds obligated have gone to locally sponsored projects to provide close-to-home recreational opportunities that are readily accessible to user populations. Table 2 (see Appendix)

shows obligations by State over the life of the program.

Since 1965, funding for the required Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) process has totalled 453 projects with a Federal share of \$42,728,479, or one percent of grant obligations. SCORPs provide long-term policy guidance (Assessment and Policy Plans) and detailed Action Programs to guide public and private outdoor recreation programs within each State over the next several years.

The primary purposes of the State Grants portion of the L&WCF are:

- 1) to provide grants-in-aid to States and local units of government for acquisition of park lands and open space;
- 2) to support development of State and local facilities for outdoor recreation; and
- 3) to assist States in the development and maintenance of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans.

States Continue to Increase Efficiency in Management of Fund Dollars

For the fifth successive year, States made substantial progress during fiscal 1988 in reducing their unexpended balances. State obligations for FY 1988 were \$27,899,958, including amendments, leaving an end-of-year unobligated balance of \$4.3 million.

Funds outlayed during the year totalled \$62 million, resulting in a net decrease of the unexpended balance to \$86.7 million, \$504 million less than in 1981 and the lowest level in 15 years.

Since the introduction in 1984 of initiatives to encourage more efficient obligation and expenditure of L&WCF grant funds, almost all of the 50 States have improved their financial management procedures to make maximum use of the limited funding available. In addition to technical innovations such as computer tracking of individual project expenditures to provide alerts on slow-moving projects, States have worked with their own treasury departments to reduce the time for processing of billings and "recycled" sizable amounts of L&WCF dollars by restructuring older projects with unexpended balances to free dollars for reobligation.

They have also set shorter periods for new project completions which has resulted in a much improved average implementation time for all projects. As a result, in the five years between the start of FY 1984 and the end of FY 1988, States have expended twice as much as they have obligated.

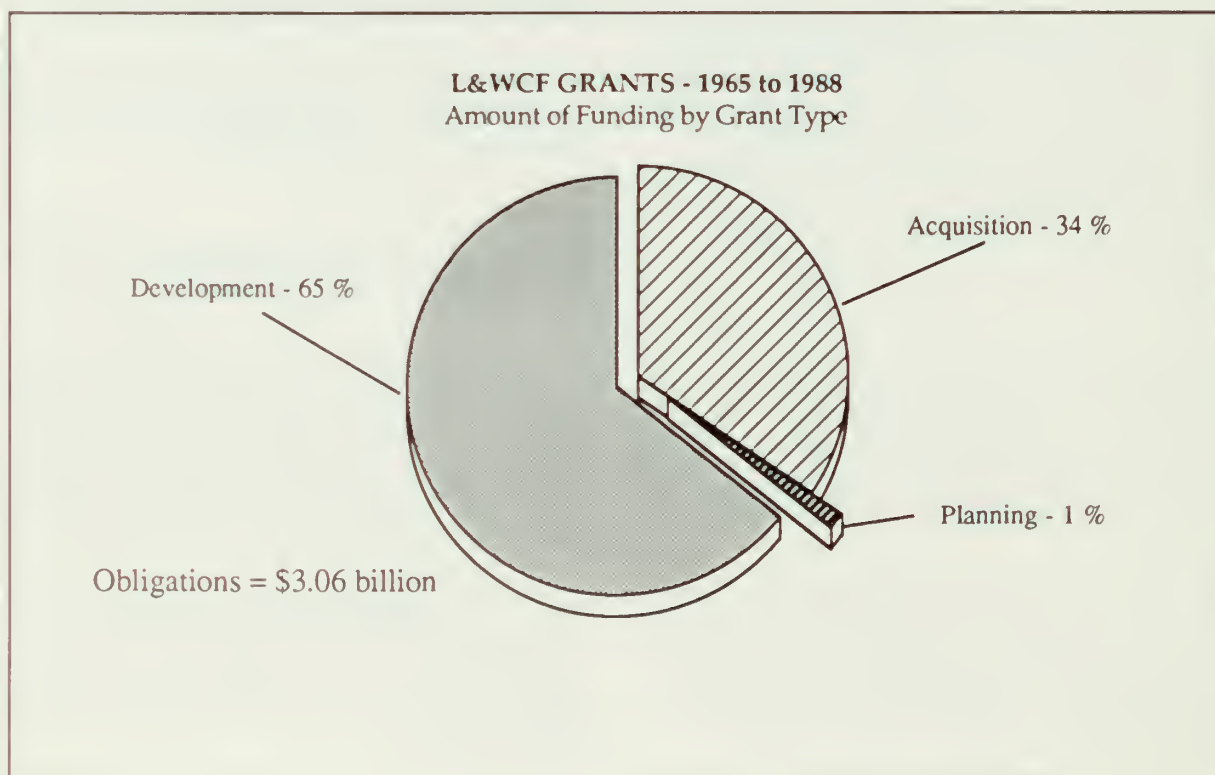
At the end of this fiscal year, 47 of the 56 States and Territories participating in the

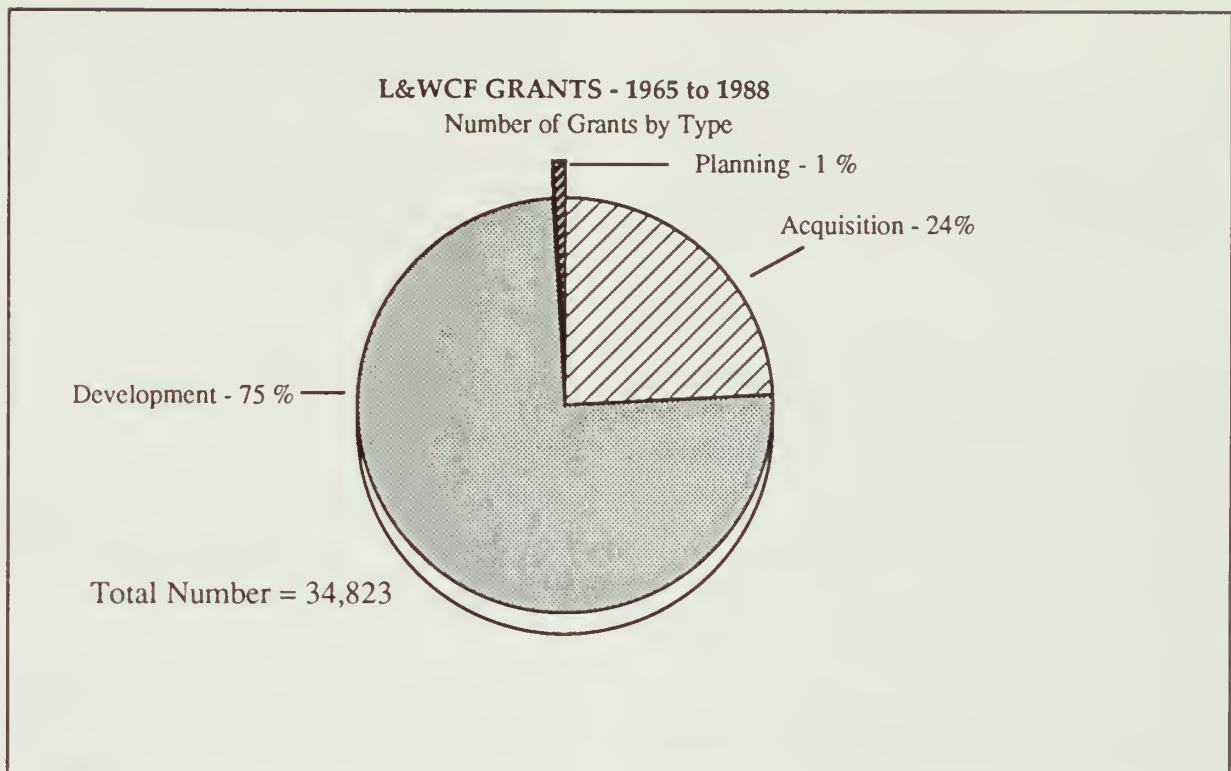
program had total unexpended balances that were less than the total of their apportionments for the three preceding years, and even those States and Territories that did not achieve this target have made excellent progress in moving L&WCF dollars previously "stuck" in their systems.

Details of fiscal 1988 funding

The total number of grants in FY 1988 was 402. Following are summary highlights of grant obligations:

- Breakdown by type of grant:
 - 45 acquisition grants to acquire 4,065 acres of park and recreation land,
 - 347 development grants to provide sports and playfields, camping and picnic areas, trails, fishing, boating access and other basic recreation facilities.
 - 10 new planning grants to support ongoing improvements in Statewide Outdoor Recreation planning.





- Acquisition projects received 27 percent of the funds obligated, development projects received 69 percent, and planning projects received 4 percent of the funds obligated.

- Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) were the location of 48 percent of grant funds (see Appendix, Table 3, for State-by-State breakdown of SMSA funding).

- Local-government-sponsored projects received over 85 percent of the total funds obligated for new projects.

- State-sponsored projects received 14 percent of the total funds obligated for new projects.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROGRAM IN FISCAL 1988

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning

The L&WCF Act mandates that each State maintain a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as a condition for receipt of acquisition and development grants from the Fund. States must complete new Plans at least once in every five years and update their action strategies at least every two years. Based on this schedule, State planning programs are continuous. They have three primary objectives:

- updating factual information on recreation resources and needs;
- setting statewide priorities for allocation of L&WCF, State and other resources to the needs considered most critical; and,
- presenting strategies for achieving specific goals within the action priorities identified.

Some examples of State Recreation Planning and action in FY 1988

Arizona

Arizona State Parks, the agency charged with development of the Arizona SCORP, implemented an impressive model of public involvement when it conducted a recreation "Town Hall" meeting in Phoenix last fall.

Purposes of this public meeting were:

- To present findings and recommendations developed as part of the SCORP process to the "stakeholders" in Arizona's outdoor recreation resources.
- To review and present statewide strategies for plan implementation.
- To allow regional residents to evaluate statewide and regional issues and to encourage commitments to action from community and recreation leaders as part of the plan implementation process.

About 250 participants from public agencies, businesses, and private organizations throughout the State attended the meeting. They heard presentations from the Governor Rose Mofford on "Arizona's Outdoor Future" and on national recreation activity trends from Dr. Geoffrey Godbey of Pennsylvania State University.

On a "Call to Action" response form, participants were asked to state the concerns they were willing to help address and to sign the form as an indication of their personal commitment to help pursue solutions to the problems identified.

Arizona's SCORP Assessment and Policy Plan, to be completed in early 1989, is supported by an L&WCF planning grant.

Louisiana

In 1988, the State's Governor received a "Take Pride in America" Award from the National Park Service, in recognition of its outstanding achievement in producing the Louisiana Wetlands Priority Plan. This Plan, which is an addendum to the State's SCORP, is considered a model State response to the mandate of Sec. 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-465)

to include planning for wetlands protection in the recreation planning process. It is notable for the breadth of the public input process used to assure responsiveness to all State interests and thus support for recommended actions. Other States may find this example valuable as they pursue their own wetlands planning.

Michigan

In response to priorities included in its 1985-1990 SCORP, voters approved a \$140 million recreation bond proposal for: development of waterfront recreation; improvements in State recreation infrastructure; community recreation projects; tourism development; environmental education; and recreation use of abandoned industrial sites.

The Michigan legislature enacted a law to create a State program that will encourage development of commercial marinas on the Great Lakes and connecting waters. Under this program, the State Department of Natural Resources will buy land, then lease it to third parties for development of private marinas. Land acquisitions will be funded through rededication of State excise taxes on boats and boating equipment, which formerly went to the State's general fund, to a new Michigan Harbor Fund.

The State also created a new Recreation Improvement Fund by broadening the former Waterways Fund. The new fund will be supported by depositing two percent of State tax revenues on motor fuels. These funds, formerly limited to boating facilities, will now be available for grants to support snowmobile, ORV, hiking, skiing and horseback trails as well as marinas, boat launches and inland lake recreation developments.

New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

Three States and the City of New York were major cosponsors of a regional open space conference held at Vassar College in June. Metropolitan New York's Regional Plan Association, which has a thirty year history of regional open space planning, was the primary organizer of "How Green is Our Future: The Open Space Challenge;" the meeting was also supported by a large

number of regional and national public interest groups and other public agencies.

During the four-day event, participants from every mid-Atlantic and New England State and from all around the U.S. discussed a variety of open space protection issues and strategies and gave encouragement to inter-regional coalitions in support of park, recreation and open space actions.

New Mexico

A recommendation contained in New Mexico's SCORP led to creation of an interagency "Public Lands Watch" program. A toll free hotline has been established to allow citizens to report misuse and abuse on both public and private lands. Nine cooperating State and Federal agencies support the service by advertising through public service announcements, publications, posters and signs.

North Dakota

A recommendation in the SCORP has helped the State to increase private fundraising to support development in North Dakota State Parks. The new program has led to greater donations of money and volunteer labor that have been used to construct a new visitor center and to rehabilitate several historic sites.

Oregon

A recently established Strategic Water Management Group participated in development and review of the outdoor recreation needs component of a Comprehensive Statewide Waterways Plan. This plan will be used by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in its hydropower licensing activities within the State. The Waterways Plan was developed in accordance with the Electric Consumers Protection Act and makes heavy use of recreation data from Oregon's SCORP Assessment and Policy Plan.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island voters, who approved more than \$80 million in recreation and open space funding in 1987, followed up with passage of a \$2 million Agriculture Land Preservation Bonds referendum in 1988.

Vermont

The *Vermont Recreation Plan*, the State's most recent Assessment and Policy Plan, was recognized in 1988 by the National Park Service as an outstanding example of a responsive, action-oriented SCORP. The heart of Vermont's planning effort was participation by 160 citizens on 11 issue task forces covering such areas as waterways, scenic resources, trails, landscapes, public and private recreation and wetlands.



The State feels that this voluntary involvement by a wide variety of public officials, private organizations, businesses, recreation participants and citizens provided invaluable insights into recreation needs and recommendations, and attributes the positive, action-oriented results in the Vermont SCORP to these grassroots contributions.

Wisconsin

Recreation needs information from the State's 1986-1991 SCORP was instrumental in passage of a bill by the Wisconsin State Legislature providing \$5 million in special funding for renovation, acquisition and development of State and local parks.

Action plans usually involve recommendations for new legislative, executive or partnership initiatives, including recreation bond issues and other funding efforts, programs involving cooperative assistance to local and private recreation providers, and actions to protect specific resources or systems like trails, wild and scenic rivers and natural areas.

Despite budgetary constraints that have caused cutbacks in staffing and funding for State planning programs, all States and Territories continue to update their SCORPs on a regular basis. In 1988, there was evidence of increased SCORP activity. Fifteen States completed updates of five-year Assessment and Policy Plans and 16 States updated their two-year Action Programs.

In addition, 55 of the 56 States and Territories have completed initial Wetland Priority Plans or Wetlands Addenda to their SCORPs in accordance with the 1986 Emergency Wetlands Resources Act (EWRA) requirements, and the remaining State will complete its Wetlands addendum during 1989. There are now 35 active statewide planning grants in 30 States and many States are making more extensive use of SCORPs to guide policies in non-L&WCF related areas.

The Service is currently refining policy guidance on future Wetlands Priority Plans to assure greater consistency among States and with the National Wetland Priority Conservation Plan being prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The EWRA's requirements for consistency with the National Plan (Secs. 301 and 303) mandate involvement of a variety of public and private interests in the State planning process to assure consideration of the multiple values of wetlands, including wildlife habitat, commercial fisheries, water quality and other issues related to but distinct from outdoor recreation.

While they have expressed some concerns about the additional workloads imposed by Federal wetlands planning requirements, State recreation planners also recognize the opportunities that such involvement have created to take a broader view of all natural resource issues affecting recreation.

The National Park Service has initiated several projects aimed at improving information exchange among State recreation planners:

- In conjunction with the National Association of State Recreation Planners (NASRP), a training workshop on SCORP planning was conducted at Traverse City, Michigan in May 1988.
- In cooperation with the American Planning Association, the National Association of State Recreation Planners and the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers (NASORLO), the Service is conducting a study of the current status of SCORP use by the States with the goal of improving recreation planning methods and making State Plans more effective tools for establishing State policy and guiding program decisions affecting all aspects of outdoor recreation. This study will be published in 1989.
- The National Park Service, the Forest Service and the City of Albuquerque will co-sponsor a national conference on open space protection in urbanizing areas in the fall of 1989. After funding concerns, open space preservation is the most frequently cited issue in SCORPs nationwide. In light of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors regarding growth management to protect critical open lands near urban population centers, this conference is intended to promote the exchange of ideas and strategies among local, State and Federal officials on this important topic.

Requirements on conversion of grant sites - Compliance with Sec. 6(f)(3)

Section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act prohibits the conversion of grant assisted sites and facilities to other than public outdoor recreation use without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. This approval is contingent upon replacement by the project sponsor of any converted areas with lands of at least equal fair market value and of reasonably equivalent recreation usefulness and location.

Protecting the sites where more than 34,000 acquisition and development projects are located is the program's major compliance responsibility. To meet this responsibility, NPS and the States continually monitor assisted sites to ensure that they remain available as permanent additions to the national recreation estate. Through enforcement of Section 6(f)(3), the Service and its State partners work to ensure that a primary purpose of the Act - to assure accessibility to outdoor recreation resources by future generations - is met.

During 1988, the Service made significant strides in implementing a nationwide computerized database to help monitor the stat-

us of conversion situations from the time of request or discovery until final resolution. Records of historical conversions are now being included, which is expected to spotlight long-term trends and help keep unwarranted conversions to a minimum.

While the law discourages conversions, it also sometimes helps to provide substitute recreation opportunities superior to those at the original site. The Service encourages grant sponsors considering a conversion to be innovative in their efforts to comply with 6(f)(3) by not simply replacing the original benefit, but by attempting to improve and increase the opportunities available for public participation in outdoor recreation.

PROJECT SHOWS BENEFITS OF L&WCF ACT CONVERSION REQUIREMENTS

Can the Federal, State, local, and private sectors work cooperatively to resolve a 6(f)(3) conversion in a manner which results in actually enhancing public outdoor recreation? The answer in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, is a resounding, "Yes!" Witness the Nature Science Center (NSC) project located at a 28.4-acre park site developed with a 1985 L&WCF grant awarded to Forsyth County. The grant was used to develop picnic areas, trails, and support facilities at Nature Science Center Park.

The park also included a 3.1 acre site on which the county originally planned to create a small lake. When the lake development proved impractical, a local company, Consolidated Foods asked Forsyth County if it might purchase the 3.1 acre tract for expansion of its existing facilities. Since the parcel was no longer needed by the county, it agreed to consider the proposal.

County and State officials then met to go over the L&WCF conversion process. When it learned of 6(f)(3) requirements for the replacement of converted park land, the county obtained Consolidated Foods' agreement to convey 1.1 acres at the park entrance. This was an important improvement for the park since it provided better access and guaranteed continued public view of the large energy exhibit that had become both a landmark and a symbol of the Science Center.

Since the 1.1 acre entrance parcel did not fully meet the requirement for replacement of converted lands of equal fair market value, Consolidated Foods also agreed to convey an additional 19.88 acres along the Yadkin River for a new river access park. The company even went a step beyond program requirements by providing \$3,000 to the Science Center for the new park entrance signs, volunteering a land planner to assist in entrance design, and constructing a replacement sewer line.

So the Federal conversion requirement, in this case, helped turn what could have been a net recreation loss into a large gain for local park users in the form of an improved Science Center and an entirely new recreation opportunity in a valuable riverfront park.



Civil Rights and handicapped accessibility requirements

Park Service recreation grants offices have assumed responsibility for assuring compliance with civil rights, handicapped accessibility, and age discrimination laws at L&WCF-assisted projects. This primarily involves making sure that grantees are aware of their responsibilities to ensure access under these long-standing Federal anti-discrimination statutes and that visitors to grant-assisted sites and facilities are aware of their rights under these laws. Assistance is also rendered to the NPS Equal Opportunity Program office in the investigation of any complaints received.

Contacts with grantees indicate that the greatest compliance concerns are related to provisions for people with disabilities under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. This law mandates planning and public participation processes to assure adequate consultation with users of federally-assisted facilities who may have handicaps and a systematic program by grantees to make both recreation facilities and programs accessible to disabled people. Providing better techni-

cal information and training on Section 504 requirements and planning techniques was, therefore, the main focus of the NPS program during 1988.

During 1988, L&WCF program offices continued to provide grantees with training and technical assistance on civil rights issues through two national and seven regional workshops. Encouraging grantee planning and public participation programs to assure access to recreation areas and facilities for persons with disabilities in accordance with the Rehabilitation Act was a primary focus of training.

Section 504 requirements were also emphasized in biennial program reviews conducted in 25 States. As a result of these efforts, many States have begun assessments of State park programs and facilities aimed at improving access for the handicapped. NPS will expand its technical information activities in fiscal 1989.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Pacific Northwest Region includes the States of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. During Fiscal Year 1988, these States obligated \$1,144,608 in federal assistance for 19 new projects. Of these new projects, seven were State sponsored and 12 were sponsored by local units of governments. In addition to new projects, a total of eight amendments were processed for a net decrease in Federal assistance of \$10,775.

During the year, one project for \$140,540 in Federal assistance was approved for the acquisition of 50 acres of land for open space and recreation. A total of \$915,418 in assistance was used for 16 projects involving new development or rehabilitation of existing facilities. The types of facilities to be constructed or rehabilitated include picnic areas (family sites, group shelters); sports and playfields (baseball, tennis courts, playgrounds, etc.); a swimming beach; boating facilities, fishing facilities; trails; and support facilities (landscaping, utilities, walkways, comfort stations, etc). Most development and redevelopment projects involved multiple facilities. A total of two projects for \$88,650 were approved to aid in statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation planning.

Below are highlights from the States' annual report submissions:

Alaska

Alaska State Parks has had a 38 percent budget reduction from 1985 to 1988. To help continue the operation of the 115 state park units serving 5 1/2 million visitors a year, a user fee was instituted in May, 1988. Fees were collected at 55 park units with approximately 2,500 campsites. Almost \$540,000 was collected during calendar year 1988. Because the fees are reinvested into park operations, facility upgrades, and contracts for improved maintenance, the fee program has received a

high degree of public acceptance. Two concession operations, one at the Potter Section House in Anchorage and the other at Rika's Roadhouse at Big Delta, completed their first full season of service. Without the concession arrangement, the Potter Section House would have been closed and Rika's Roadhouse would not have been opened.

Idaho

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation developed a revised process to evaluate and prioritize requests for Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance. This was accomplished through a public participation process which involved the creation of an ad hoc group representing potential fund users. The group reviewed existing selection criteria and developed a draft which was mailed to all eligible sponsors and special interest groups such as minorities, elderly, and handicapped for review. Suggestions from these groups were incorporated into the state park's first set of administrative procedures. These procedures will be used to administer the Land and Water Conservation Fund program within the State.

The Idaho legislature passed a bill revamping State funding sources for off-road vehicles, recreation vehicles, boats, state park capitol improvements, and the State search and rescue program. The new law significantly increases the funding available for these purposes.





Oregon

The development of a State Parks 2010 Plan was initiated in 1987. The purpose is to develop a 20 year plan for the state park system. During 1988, public hearings were held throughout the State and the plan was submitted to the Transportation Commission for approval.

Through the Strategic Water Management Group, the State participated in a review of recreation needs. A Statewide Comprehensive Waterway Plan was developed for consideration by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in accord with the Electric Consumer Power Act.

Washington

The State manages a State grant program called NOVA (Nonhighway and Off-Road Vehicle Activities) that is designed to benefit users of off-road recreational vehicles (ORV) and recreational users of nonhighway roads (NHR). In 1988, 75 projects with a total cost of over \$3.5 million were approved. The NHR portion of the program was expanded during 1988 with the addition of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service as eligible sponsors.

WILLOW CANYON TRAIL

The City of Madras, Oregon, is finally fulfilling a long-time dream through the cooperative efforts of State, county, city, and private interest groups. The project has a paved walking, jogging, and bicycling trail with twelve exercise facilities, picnic areas, benches, and support facilities. Long range plans will call for a four stage development which would extend from about two miles south-east of the city, through the city and down Willow Canyon to the Deschutes River. The trail will follow an abandoned railroad bed. Portions of the historic Oregon Trail have been secured by the city for use.

The second phase will include the development of an additional 3,000 feet of paving, lighting and fencing.

Because most residents will be only a few blocks from the trail, this resource is available to the entire community.

BURLINGTON REGIONAL PARK

Burlington Regional Park is located in rural Skagit County in northwest Washington. This area is known for its coastline, agricultural production, and mountain beauty.

In 1986, the community, Skagit County Parks, and the Burlington-Edison School District identified a need for a regional park with athletic fields and open space.

Through the community, volunteer effort, the town of Burlington, and a L&WCF grant, a 12 acre park came about. This project shows the ability of the L&WCF program to generate State and local dollars in response to the availability of L&WCF monies.

OREGON GREENWAY

Bear Creek Greenway is about 30 miles in length and helps protect the Bear Creek valley in southern Oregon. The intent of the greenway is to provide a linear open space area for environmental protection and recreation use.

Approximately 400 acres has been acquired through a L&WCF grant.

Five major populated areas are located along the greenway and are linked together by a system of pathways and trails. The greenway system will eventually have park facilities, rest stops for trail users, picnicking, and nature study.

This project is a cooperative effort between Federal and State governments, volunteers, and service groups.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

As shown in the table below, the States held funding sessions during the year and received many more requests for assistance than could be funded. The State of Washington had committed their 1988 Land and Water Conservation Funds in previous years' funding sessions. However, they were able to assist some projects with State funding sources.

State	Number of Projects Received by State and Total Federal Assistance Requested		Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded	
Alaska	8	\$1,142,875	8	\$297,949
Idaho	54	5,652,366	11	376,240
Oregon	37	1,100,000	8	350,000
Washington	<u>12</u>	<u>1,427,705</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	111	\$9,322,946	27	\$1,024,189

WESTERN REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Western Region includes the States of Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada; the Territories of American Samoa and Guam; and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. During Fiscal Year 1988, these States received \$1,982,324 in assistance for 34 new projects. Of the total new projects, 9 were State-sponsored and 25 involved local units of government.

During the year, projects totalling \$484,977 in assistance were approved for the acquisition of 81 acres of land for open space and recreation; a total of \$1,432,347 in assistance was used for new development or rehabilitation of existing facilities; and \$65,000 in assistance was approved for planning projects. The types of facilities constructed included 22 projects with support facilities (landscaping, parking, lighting, etc.); 18 projects with picnic areas; and 13 projects with sports and playfields (baseball fields, tennis courts, playgrounds, etc.). Most projects involved multiple facilities.

The clear majority of Regional projects was for development or rehabilitation, rather than acquisition. Of 34 new projects funded, 30 were for development or rehabilitation, two for acquisition, and one for planning, and one combination acquisition and development. Of the 34 projects, 22 were urban and 12 were rural.

Arizona

Arizona obligated \$295,556 for six new projects, five of which were for assistance for new development or rehabilitation of existing facilities. One project was a combination acquisition and development. All of the new projects were sponsored by local government.

Arizona continued to maintain an excellent project completion and expenditure rate. An expenditure of \$625,579 was made during the year, 28 billings were processed, and eight projects were completed and closed out.



COMMUNITY POOL, PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Patagonia is a small town in Arizona that needed a community swimming pool. In the past, the only pool available was a small private pool that a local resident opened for limited use at his home.

In March 1988 the community's dream began to take shape. The pool development exceeded the projected cost, but the town's continuing commitment led to the pool's opening in July 1988.

This project is a very positive addition to this small community. It not only gave a place for the kids to go in the summer, but a place for families to go for an afternoon outing. Thanks to community-wide participation, Patagonia now has a meeting place for the young and old alike.

During the year, the State was very active in SCORP planning. One of Arizona's top SCORP priorities is systematic planning for and provision of additional water-based recreation sites. In accordance with this priority and in accordance with NPS requirements, the "Arizona Wetlands Priority Plan" was completed. Work continued on Arizona's SCORP Assessment and Policy Plan, including the following elements: Outdoor Recreation Participation Study; Arizona Lakes Study; Arizona Natural Areas Study; Arizona Trails Plan; and the Arizona Rivers, Streams, and Wetlands Study. Arizona's planning staff continues to be very active, not only in SCORP planning, but in related outdoor recreation planning and in technical assistance.

An updated SCORP Action Plan was completed during the year by the State. Arizona amended its SCORP planning project by increasing the L&WCF grant amount by \$25,000.

The States' Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) continues to be closely coordinated with the SCORP through the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission Guidelines and Priority Rating System. In addition to the SCORP priorities which are reflected in both the guidelines and rating system, the results of needs assessment workshops are directly incorporated into the rating system under the evaluation criteria of statewide and county needs.

California

In the State of California, \$1,302,427 was obligated to 23 new projects, which included \$257,977 for acquisition of 77 acres, \$979,450 for new development or rehabilitation of existing facilities, and \$65,000 in assistance for a planning project. Of the total new projects, five were State-sponsored and 18 involved local units of government.

The State of California continued to make progress on project completion and expenditure rates, which have improved dramatically since 1983. This improvement can be at-

tributed to three factors: careful screening of proposed projects in the selection process, establishing deadlines for submission of acquisition and development documents, and the implementation of the Single Audit Act of 1984.

During Fiscal Year 1988, final payments were processed on 34 projects and partial payments on 22 projects. A total of \$1,664,855 was distributed as final payment and \$628,047 was distributed as partial payments. A total of \$2,292,902 was expended during Fiscal Year 1988 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In the SCORP program, the State of California received a new planning grant for \$65,000 to do continuing work on an Action Program report, Policy Plan update, and special studies. The special studies will include a local government park and recreation agency survey, development of a California outdoor recreation ethic, and a survey of economic impact of park tourism.

California continues to maintain an active SCORP program, with major accomplishments being made during the fiscal year. The State's SCORP Assessment and Policy Plan was completed, as were the SCORP Action Plan and the Wetlands Plan. An important element of the Assessment and Policy Plan is a revised open project selection process. Prior to 1988, project evaluation criteria were based on four factors: population, access, degree of similar opportunities and income levels. The result was that project selection was based on the area served. Many projects provided only support facilities with, at best, marginal recreational benefit. The OPSP adopted in 1988 expanded the evaluation criteria to include statewide need, local need and added project and applicant factors to service area factors to create project-specific criteria. Projects are now selected on the type of recreation facility that will be provided as well as the area they will serve. This multi-dimensional approach has significantly improved the quality of projects selected for funding.

California's Assessment and Policy Plan contains a public opinion survey, the findings of which were integrated into the text of the plan. In addition, the plan contains a section on the State Park System, and a proposed outdoor recreation ethic. The plan also contains expanded, amplified, and prioritized recommendations.

Hawaii

Hawaii obligated \$208,000 for one, locally-sponsored acquisition project.

The State of Hawaii continued to maintain an outstanding expenditure rate. During Fiscal Year 1988, Hawaii met year end targets with the submission of 9 billings for \$421,433.

In its SCORP program, the State completed the Wetlands Assessment and the SCORP Action Plan. Work continued on Hawaii's SCORP Assessment and Policy Plan. Hawaii amended its SCORP planning project by increasing the grant amount by \$47,000.

Hawaii's SCORP and OPSP are used in setting L&WCF priorities, and the SCORP is used as a guide for the biennial budget for State recreation projects. The State has a unique situation regarding the OPSP in that there is a total of only six project sponsors in Hawaii that are eligible for L&WCF program funding. The small number of participants results in a shortage of project submissions, which has frequently created a lack of competition for L&WCF monies.

Nevada

Nevada obligated \$167,060 for one new project for new development. This was a State sponsored project.

During Fiscal Year 1988, Nevada continued to work on its State Park System Plan. The primary focus of the Plan is to serve as an information and data base for the present park sys-

tem and to assist in establishing priorities governing future courses of action regarding the Nevada State Park System. The Plan will be an element of Nevada's SCORP. The Nevada Wetlands Plan was completed during the year.

Nevada continued to maintain an outstanding project completion and billing record. The year-end outlay target for expenditures was met.

American Samoa and Guam

Although the Territories of American Samoa and Guam continue to have problems with unexpended balances, considerable improvement was made during the year. One billing was received from Guam for \$8,861. One project was closed out, leaving only two active projects on Guam at the end of the fiscal year. Two billings were received from American Samoa, one of which was final. Billing amounts totaled \$37,521. Five projects remain active in American Samoa. Three new projects were received from American Samoa and none from Guam during the fiscal year. American Samoa obligated \$9,281 for the three new projects.

Both territories submitted SCORP Wetlands Plans during the year.



Northern Mariana Islands

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands became eligible to participate in the L&WCF program in 1984. Their first SCORP was submitted during Fiscal Year 1985, and their first development project during Fiscal Year 1986. L&WCF monies for the Northern Marianas have been limited, with the Fiscal Year 1988 monies amounting to only \$1,045. No new projects were received from the Northern Marianas during the fiscal year. The territory has only one active project.

RICHARDSON OCEAN PARK

The unique improvements to this park were made possible through the Community Service Program at Kulani, Hawaii's Correctional Facility. This project is unique because the labor was provided by 27 male adult felons, some of who are highly skilled in many vocational areas.

Richardson Park is located in Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, and is a very popular and widely used recreation area. The work accomplished at this site by prisoners includes tree-trimming, grass cutting, reconstruction of a rock wall, and cleaning water ponds of weeds, tidal-borne mud, and debris. The cost savings to the county exceeded \$6,300.

The results are immeasurable. The visible improvements have increased public awareness of the Park's significance and the appreciation and preservation of the incredible scenic beauty of the public landmark.

The inmates' participation in this program has taught them that they, as citizens of Hawaii, can make a difference. Their accomplishment has given them a sense of pride in the park's enduring beauty.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

The number of project applications and dollar amounts received by the States once again far outweighed L&WCF monies available. The following table illustrates this:

<u>States</u>	<u>Number of Projects Received By States and Total Federal Assistance Requested</u>		<u>Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded</u>	
Arizona	20	\$1,073,363	6	\$295,556
California	58	2,727,733	23	1,302,427
Hawaii	1	208,000	1	208,000
Nevada	1	167,060	1	167,060
Amer. Samoa	3	9,281	3	9,281
Guam*	0	0	0	0
N. Marianas*	0	0	0	0
Totals	83	\$4,185,437	34	\$1,982,324

* Amounts available too small to justify any grants competition.

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Southwest Region includes the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. During Fiscal Year 1988 these States received \$3,072,407 in assistance for 85 new projects. Four of these were State-sponsored and 81 were sponsored by local units of government. Fifty amendments to previous projects were also funded.

Projects totaling \$219,085 in assistance were approved for the acquisition of 659 acres of land for open space and recreation; a total of \$2,853,322 in assistance was used for new development or rehabilitation of existing recreational facilities.

All Southwest Region States continued to make good progress in reducing their unexpended balances and completing projects. The total billing amount processed for the year was \$5,101,516 which included final billings on 160 separate projects. All States met and exceeded their target expenditure goals, and progress was made by every State to close out older projects.

Arkansas

In the State of Arkansas \$368,151 in L&WCF was obligated. Of this amount \$198,375 went to 12 new locally sponsored projects and \$169,776 went to 4 State-sponsored projects including \$129,526 for the acquisition of 620 acres by the Natural Heritage Commission and the Office of State Parks.

Because of its reduced apportionment, Arkansas limits the amount of grant funds that may be requested by a local sponsor in any one year to \$50,000. Therefore, many funding requests were for much smaller amounts than could actually have been used if more funding were available. The reduction in Federal dollars resulted in the funding of projects with basic recreation elements. Two projects were awarded to first-time grantees. The key SCORP issues ad-

ressed by funded projects include wetlands, urban recreation, rural recreation, streams, special populations, natural areas and wildlife.

One of the more exciting projects was the development of a downtown lakeside park consisting of an amphitheater, restrooms, swimming beach and boat dock. This park will not only provide a focal point for community activities but it will also enhance the city's efforts to revitalize downtown.

In cooperation with the Nature Conservancy, the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC) recently completed its first two land acquisition projects in conjunction with the Cossatot River State Park and Natural Area. The 4,230 acres along the river was acquired by Arkansas Nature Conservancy, which has provided interim financing until the State has the money to reimburse the Conservancy. Funding for these acquisitions came from grants to the ANHC from the L&WCF in the amount of \$57,554.22 and the recently-created Natural and Cultural Resources Trust Fund (NCRTF) monitored by the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council (ANCRC). The property is being co-managed by the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism and the ANHC. Presently, an on-site park ranger position is being funded through an ANCRC stewardship grant.

The 1987-1989 Action Program contains five major elements reflecting the issues of the Arkansas SCORP. The Arkansas Natural Resources Inventory was completed thus enabling public officials and decisionmakers to begin to establish a network of public lands representing Arkansas' major natural divisions. Development proposals are continually reviewed for their impact on the State's rivers and streams. The acquisition of the Cossatot, a free-flowing stream, continues with assistance from the Nature Conservancy and the Natural Heritage Commission. An Arkansas' Floaters Kit, featuring the State's water resources, was published and

distributed to the public. Data collection was also completed for the Private Sector Inventory in all but two counties.

The Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council Trust Fund, which receives real estate transfer tax funds for the acquisition, development and management of recreation lands, awarded its first grants in July. Twenty individual State grant projects were funded with \$254,696 from this source.

Over \$1.2 million in L&WCF project requests were received in 1988; 15 out of 44 projects, were selected for funding.

Louisiana

Louisiana's total FY 1988 obligation was \$307,809. Nine new locally sponsored projects required \$303,180 in Land and Water Conservation Funds including \$8,304 for the purchase of .66 acres of land and \$294,876 for development. Also, amendments accounted for \$4,629.

The Louisiana Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) directly addresses the project elements proposed in each project and scores them on how they meet the highest priority general needs identified in the SCORP and the State Action Program (SAP) as well as the top 10 specific facility needs statewide and within each region of the State. The highest priority general needs identified in the Louisiana SCORP and SAP include access to water-based recreation, acquisition, acquisition and/or development of natural and specific concern areas, and acquisition and/or development in areas where there is little or no recreation.

All projects included one or more of the top facility needs. One project was funded to construct a swimming beach, 10 projects involved 15 ballfields, 6 projects funded playgrounds, 1 project funded a combination football/baseball field, 7 were picnic facilities constructing 6 picnic shelters and 1 pavilion, 1 project fenced a tennis court, 2 projects

were for 2 basketball/multipurpose courts, and 2 were acquisition projects. Almost 29 percent of the funds were directed to projects in urban areas.

Louisiana's 1988 SCORP was completed this fiscal year. This plan used the major issues identified by the Governor's Commission on Louisiana's Outdoors and identified realistic subissues and options for resource protection and use, funding, education, implementation, liability and special populations. The plan's recommendations identify responsibilities for action which make this SCORP workable. Because wetlands are so critical to Louisiana, the entire Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan is included in the SCORP. Interior Department officials cited this addendum as "by far the best in the nation", and the State received a National Take Pride in America Award signed by the Director of the National Park Service, for their wetlands efforts.

The 1987-1988 Action Program was completed and a new two year action program was developed. As part of the technical assistance program the staff worked with the Louisiana Coastal Recreation and Tourism Assessment Team to help identify tourism and recreation opportunities for St. Bernard Parish. Funding sources for developing





these recreational opportunities were also recommended.

Other Action Program elements included coordination between Federal, State, and private recreation suppliers in Recreation Tourism and Wildlife Committee meetings. These efforts focused on developing strategies for improving the State's recreational tourism potential.

Recreation, scenic, and wilderness qualities continued to be major considerations in all environmental permit reviews conducted by the State. In addition, a major effort went into addressing the effectiveness of the Louisiana Scenic and Natural Rivers Program and developing new more consistent procedures. As a member of the Scenic Rivers Task Force, the Division of Outdoor Recreation worked with NPS in developing a methodology for assessing land use, environmental factors and conflicts along Louisiana's rivers. In the next two years Louisiana expects to collect all necessary data to perform assessments on all 54 rivers and streams in the State's scenic streams system. During 1988 the verification of the location and condition of all public boat ramps was

begun with a boat ramp index and map expected to be completed in 1989.

The Economical Impact of Louisiana State Parks on the State Economy and Local Economies completed by State recreation planners this year, documents economic impact of in-state and out-of-state visitors on parishes. It also provides information on activity participation and preferences, likes and dislikes and desired state park improvements.

Private recreation suppliers throughout the State were contacted to investigate and verify the availability of various recreation opportunities in order to develop a Statewide Recreation Guide. The guide highlights all types of outdoor recreation in Louisiana including hunting, fishing, birding, canoeing, hiking and others.

In the beginning of FY 1988 there was a backlog of projects totaling 162 awaiting competition. In addition, \$800,000 in new requests were processed bringing the total project need

KIROLI PARK

Kiroli Park, in the city of East Monroe, Louisiana, has something for everyone -- open space and developed facilities, trails, tennis courts, picnic shelters, a fishing pier, greenhouse, playground and even wetlands. This 140 acre site was purchased in 1925 by the Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions Clubs for \$100. It was to be used as a Boy Scout Camp. Later Ouachita Parish purchased the site with the intent of preserving the natural environmental character of northern Louisiana.

The site is one of the few places in Louisiana where the broad spectrum of all the State's vegetation exists. Wetlands occur within the park boundary and serve as an interpretive focus to help educate Louisianans as to the importance of their valuable wetlands. This unique park is also fully accessible. It has a network of trails extending to the elevated flower beds of the historic Kiroli Gardens, miles of paved crushed rocks or elevated wooden walkways, a fishing pier, picnic shelters, amphitheater and a special mini-park built specifically to accommodate the elderly and those with handicaps.

to \$17 million. Thus, only 1.9 percent of Louisiana's needs were addressed by the \$307,809 in L&WCF funding.

New Mexico

In New Mexico a total of \$274,383 in Land and Water Conservation Funds was obligated with 25 new projects receiving \$218,087. Twenty-four projects received a total of \$208,087 for development and one project received \$10,000 for acquisition of 10.2 acres. In addition, \$56,296 was obligated to four amendments for existing projects.

The Open Project Selection Process reflects high priority needs identified in the 1986 SCORP. Over thirty percent of the New Mexico citizens surveyed in the SCORP process identified the protection and enhancement of unique natural resources as their number one concern, especially wilderness designation, wildlife protection, scenic values, recreation development on public lands and the acquisition of additional land for recreation, and natural areas protection and wildlife. Land was acquired for park development in one community and one project was approved for recreational development of a unique riverine area in another community.

The development of projects designed to reduce vandalism is a priority in many communities. A swimming pool was renovated using a vandal-resistant surface material. Five projects were funded to meet the needs of neighborhoods whose recreation needs have changed. Six projects were funded in high-growth communities. Several new communities have incorporated in New Mexico and many areas are experiencing rapid population increases.

Trails have always been a high priority in New Mexico. Until recent years, however, little real attention was paid to the planning and construction of urban, multi-use trails. The 1986 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan identified walking and jogging as the number one activity of New Mexico citizens. This interest in trails



brought about a renewed effort toward trail planning and resulted in three projects - one for a multi-use trail, one for handicapped access and one for river access. In addition, signing and interpretation for a nature trail was provided through L&WCF assistance.

Encouraging park master planning (by local communities) is a high priority for Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance. As in previous years, communities with written master plans were given extra points in the rating system of the OPSP and were considered priority projects. For the first time, 100 percent of the projects funded were from communities with master plans.

The accommodation of more than one type of recreation in a park or complex was met through seven projects while four projects were funded to provide basic facilities to a large segment of the populated State like New Mexico makes it imperative to develop basic facilities in every community, rural or urban.

Camping, both in developed campgrounds and in primitive areas, was a very popular activity based on the 1986 SCORP participation survey. Campground development was included in one project.

Development of water based recreation facilities in New Mexico is a priority. Four projects pro-

vided for improvements at existing water-based recreation areas.

The major SCORP efforts in New Mexico focused on trails, rivers, and the economic impact of State Parks. The final draft of a comprehensive trail guide has been completed and is ready for printing. It consists of a complete listing of trailheads in the State, their locations, types, seasons of use and contacts for further information. The guide is the result of cooperative efforts involving Federal and State agencies.

Planning for completion of a route for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDNST) continued in 1988. SCORP staff has been working closely with the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management on the CDNST and on the newly designated Santa Fe National Historic Trail.

During 1988, El Rio Chama received designation as a Federal Wild and Scenic River. SCORP staff began work on a comprehensive review of the State's rivers and their status to evaluate the need for additional protection. The State recently completed a year long study of the impact of State Parks on the State's economy. The study focused on actual expenditures and activities of visitors to the State's 39 state parks. The study will be used to determine demand and needs for the 1991 SCORP and provide useful data to communities, park managers and legislators.

In FY 1988, 100 pre-applications were received for a total of \$2.5 million in requests. Thus, L&WCF grants covered only 9 percent of the applications.



SMALL COMMUNITY EMPLOYS UNIQUE CHAIRLIFT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The city of Altus, Oklahoma has six Land and Water Conservation Fund projects. The city has done an excellent job of maintaining and upgrading these projects for its residents.

One of the premier features is a swimming pool complex consisting of side-by-side indoor/outdoor pools. A L&WCF grant was used to build the outdoor pool.

Not only are its facilities in compliance with the Architectural Transportation Barriers and Compliance Board regulations, but the city has added a unique chair which allows non-ambulatory users to be lowered and raised from the swimming pool. It is operated by water pressure and is portable and lightweight so that it can be used in either pool.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma had a total obligation of \$1,113,329 for 31 local projects. Of this amount \$71,255 was used to acquire 28 acres and \$1,033,708 was used for development at 29 parks throughout the State. The remaining \$8,366 was obligated to amendments for 16 projects.

The 1988 Oklahoma Legislative session did not produce any special legislation which

would constructively benefit overall recreation efforts throughout Oklahoma. Again, as in 1987, general State revenue shortfalls resulted in no capital improvement funds. The lack of these monies restrict development plans and potential growth of outdoor recreation in Oklahoma. At both the local community level and within the State agencies, long range planning is virtually dependent on increased financial incentives.

For the FY 1988 Land and Water Conservation Fund grants program, thirty-one new outdoor recreational acquisition and development proposals were selected for funding, consisting of 19 community and 12 school projects. Fifteen of these projects were proposals from sponsors who had not heretofore participated in the L&WCF program.

Under the current OPSP, fifty-four (54) qualified proposals were reviewed and competitively rated. Final selections for funding placed emphasis on those proposals which met a strong local/regional recreational demand/need, or otherwise addressed recreational deficiencies defined in the current SCORP and were not on the noncompliance list. As an example, seventeen projects were funded which responded to the continuing need for baseball and tennis facilities. Other projects will develop a playground for everyone's use but designed so the handicapped can also use it, and complete the passive garden section of a large otherwise active park. Two other projects will develop centrally located picnic and playground facilities, and develop an amphitheater, ballfields and support facilities.

Oklahoma is halfway through its two year State Action Program, which implements the 1987 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Major SCORP issues address recreation funding, recreation and economic development, identification and acquisition of recreational land, recreation education and information, and cultural development and historic preservation.

To improve recreation funding, the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department has

proposed legislation which would establish a State trust for public land acquisition. A privately-initiated sales tax issue is being proposed which would enhance state park and wildlife facility improvements and maintenance.

Economic development has received considerable attention in Oklahoma. Last fiscal year the Oklahoma Legislature approved a 0.1 percent tourism tax on tourism-related business. All funds generated have been earmarked for a statewide marketing program. In recognition of tourism as big business in Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department was authorized to initiate a tourism product development assistance program. This program provides technical assistance to existing and proposed tourism developers to enhance their success.

During the last Oklahoma legislative session, the role of Oklahoma Industrial Finance Authority was expanded to include the ability to fund recreation-related projects.

An Oklahoma Chapter of The Nature Conservancy has been established and programs of resource identification and acquisition have been initiated through the private sector. The Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department adopted a list of guidelines for land acquisition by the department.

The Governor of Oklahoma has established an Environmental Concerns Council which is addressing issues of education, preservation and land use. Also initiated was an aggressive litter abatement media campaign. Private and public organizations throughout the State have joined in adopting two-mile segments of public highways in order to clean up the State.

The State joined with the River Parks Authority in Tulsa, Tulsa County, the city of Sand Springs and The Nature Conservancy to bring about the acquisition of a seven-mile KATY Railroad right-of-way which will be developed for trail purposes. A total of \$5.5 million in L&WCF requests were received, making the percentage of funding needs met by L&WCF in Oklahoma 21 percent.

Texas

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission allocated all of its \$1,078,025 in 1988 L&WCF monies for local communities. All four projects funded included both acquisition and development of recreation lands. A total of 23.1 acres was acquired. In addition to the L&WCF, Texas has three state financial assistance programs for local government recreation facilities.

Utilizing donations from the private sector, three projects evidenced private sector cooperation and one project was a joint effort with a local school district. Three projects were in urban communities in high recreation need geographic areas. One project was used to develop a community park including picnic, swimming and sports facilities. Two projects helped improve recreational opportunities for the handicapped, low income or elderly.

The Texas Assessment and Policy Plan (TORP) cycle is half complete. Major TORP activities in FY 88 included an analysis of an origin-destination survey of 25,000 Texans,

an update of the Texas Outdoor Recreation Inventory, recreation concerns interviews with each of the 24 State planning regions and distribution of the Texas Wetlands Plan Addendum. Major 1988-1989 Texas Action Program issues addressed were the acquisition of 20,546 acres of land for the State Park system including 548 acres for the San Jacinto Battleground and Honey Creek State Natural Areas as well as 19,998 acres for the Devils River State Natural Area.

A 12-month survey of state park users was completed. This survey will help determine activity and economic impacts of visitors on the State and local economies. The Parks and Wildlife Department also participated with the multiple State agency Tourism Council to produce a strategic Travel and Tourism Plan for the State of Texas.

Projects totalling over \$18 million were not funded representing a substantial amount of L&WCF need. Texas was able to allocate \$14,754,607 in matching Texas Local Parks, Recreation and Open Space Fund Program monies to 58 communities for recreation projects.

KLEBERG COUNTY KAUFER-HUBERT MEMORIAL PARK

The County of Kleberg, Texas, has acquired 40 acres of land through a private donation to expand and redevelop Kaufer-Hubert Memorial Park which is located in South Texas on Cayo Del Grullo, with direct access to Baffin Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

Through the creativity and energies of Kleberg's Park Director, the county was successful in securing a L&WCF grant to enhance the park to meet current recreation needs for the region. Kaufer-Hubert Memorial Park offers a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for all ages. Fund assisted development includes

139 RV campsites with all utilities; softball and soccer fields; 3 pavilions; swimming beach and overlook tower; nature trail with a birding overlook platform; a horseshoe pits/games area, playground, 5 acre lake; 0.1 mile all-weather trail with exercise stations; picnic areas; roads; and parking.

This park is an excellent example of cooperative efforts between public and private interests as evidenced by donations, large amounts of county labor and equipment and cooperation between State, local, and county governments. This park will serve the local needs for recreation, and will also be a stimulus for economic development and tourism in the area.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

The States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas received approximately 360 requests for over \$58 million in L&WCF funds, but were only able to fund 115 for a little over \$3,000,000. The funding competitions in each State for Fiscal Year 1988 are summarized below:

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested</u>		<u>Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded</u>	
Arkansas	44	\$1,213,124	15	\$327,901
Louisiana	73	16,191,563	39	307,809
New Mexico	100	2,500,000	25	274,383
Oklahoma	54	5,545,481	32	1,172,169
Texas	<u>91</u>	<u>32,838,473</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,078,025</u>
Totals	362	\$58,288,641	115	\$3,160,287

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Rocky Mountain Region includes the States of Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. During FY 1988 these States obligated \$918,080.78 in Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) assistance for 32 new projects. Of these projects, 6 were State-sponsored and 26 involved local units of government. During the year two combination projects totalling \$31,007.00 were approved for the acquisition and development of 16.1 acres. The remaining \$887,073.78 was used on 30 projects for new development or the rehabilitation of existing facilities. In addition, the States in the Rocky Mountain Region received \$556,824.76 for amendments to grants approved in previous years. Following is a State-by-State summary of grant and planning highlights during the year:

Colorado

As in the past, the State of Colorado continues to select L&WCF projects a year in advance. Thus, the projects funded during FY 1988 were actually selected in the FY 1987 funding cycle. Priorities identified in the 1987-88 action plan were divided into two categories: activity needs and issue needs. Activity priorities met by projects selected for FY 1988 included trails, picnicking, boating, and tennis courts. Issue needs identified included additional recreational funding, protection of rivers, liability of recreation providers, user ethics, and recreation provider cooperation.

The Colorado Division of Parks and Recreation is increasingly identified as a leader in statewide river management efforts. They are currently involved in planning efforts along the Arkansas, Colorado, and Poudre Rivers. On the Arkansas it is anticipated that ultimately a new State recreation area will evolve. On the Colorado near Grand Junction a new greenway is emerging which will tie in closely with existing parks previously assisted through the L&WCF program.



Other activities during the year included a new State Parks Visitor Use Survey, publication of a guide to Colorado Natural Resource Recreation opportunities, an increased focus on the use of volunteers, and efforts to seek passage of legislation limiting liability and damage suits.

Montana

Due to the small L&WCF appropriation and a resultant \$50,000 local project ceiling, only 17 requests for funding were received by Montana in FY 88. This is down dramatically from previous years. Of the 17 requests received, only 3 were funded. There were no L&WCF State projects funded in 1988 because all of the funds allocated for this purpose are being held for future submittal of the Gartside Dam Project. The State of Montana is undergoing difficult economic times with many demands being placed on declining State revenues. Therefore, funding for the State Park System has been drastically reduced. This, when combined with the decline in the Land and Water Conservation Fund, is creating major problems for the State, particularly since recreation demand is on the increase, both within the State and from tour-

ists. The long range capital improvement needs of the State far exceed current available monies.

The major planning effort in Montana in 1988 was completion of its latest five-year outdoor recreation plan (SCORP). This document is now being printed and will be available shortly for distribution.

North Dakota

As has been the case for several years, the top priority for Land and Water Conservation funding of locally sponsored projects in North Dakota in FY 1988 was renovation of existing facilities. Two projects were funded during the year to meet this need -- one for renovation of a tennis court in Gwinner, North Dakota and another for a swimming pool in Ellendale, North Dakota.

For State-sponsored projects the highest priorities were acquisition and water based recreation. To meet these needs the State added additional monies to the previously funded acquisition project for Cross Ranch and initiated development of recreation facilities at Raleigh Dam and Reservoir.

SCORP implementation in 1988 included finalization of the Missouri River Study, continuation of the Community Assistance Program, and cooperative public survey efforts with North Dakota State University. Special projects included completion of efforts to obtain, through donation, an abandoned railroad section from Mandan to Fort Lincoln State Park and continued work on reconstruction of the Custer House.

South Dakota

During FY 1988, South Dakota utilized its \$153,159.00 L&WCF apportionment and \$37,509.06 of reapportioned funds to approve nine new projects and amend five existing projects. The entire apportionment was given to local sponsors with the reapportionment money being utilized on State-sponsored projects. The project priority rating system (OPSP) was revised during the

year to place more emphasis on local planning efforts. Projects are now rated considerably higher if evidence is provided of project support through a local needs assessment.

The State has developed a simple process for conducting an assessment and has distributed an instruction manual on this subject to all interested communities. Seven of the locally sponsored projects that received L&WCF assistance during 1988 were supported by community recreation needs assessments. Planning activities during the year included continued work on the State Park System Plan and ongoing efforts on the wetlands plan as well as general planning efforts in preparation for the 1992 SCORP.

PRESERVING AND INTERPRETING COLORADO'S NATURAL HERITAGE

The Land and Water Conservation Fund program has made acquisition and development of Roxborough State Park a reality. This project spans over ten years at a cost of \$1.4 million in L&WCF funds.

The Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation purchased and developed 1,592 acres of pristine foothills land located just 20 miles from the heart of Denver. This park is designated as both a National Natural Landmark and a Colorado Natural Area.

Roxborough State Park has been developed as a Natural State Park featuring hiking and nature study. Its visitor center won the American Institute of Architects Honor Award in 1986. The 4,000 square foot center with its unique auditorium rock formation walls, serves as the interpretive focal point to the park. It also provides offices, exhibits, audio-visual programs and information to Roxborough's 80,000 annual visitors.

BEAVER COUNTY POOL

The Beaver County Pool was completed and dedicated as a public recreation facility in 1988.

Beaver County organized a county-wide swimming pool proposal that called for three pools in Beaver City, Milford, and Minerville, Utah. Each community was competing for what little funding was available. Finally, the county took the leadership in organizing a county plan that would meet the swimming needs for many years to come. The plan led to construction of outdoor pools in Minerville and Milford, and an indoor pool in Beaver City. The overall goal was attained only because of the close cooperation of cities, school district, county, State, and Federal government.



Utah

The most important recreation issues for the State in FY 1988 were: 1) water based recreation; 2) natural resource conservation programs; 3) urban oriented recreation; and 4) health and fitness. These issues are ongoing concerns in Utah and will continue to be of major significance in future years. Only four new projects and two amendments to existing grants were funded from the FY 1988 Utah apportionment, all of which were directly related to the issues mentioned above. Perhaps the most significant of these issues is the demand for recreation in urban areas. The urbanized portions of the State have demonstrated a demand that far exceeds available recreation areas and opportunities. Three of the new projects and one of the amendments were aimed in this direction. Utah received no direct assistance from the L&WCF for SCORP planning during 1988. All

planning costs were derived from a surcharge to participants in the grant program and from other State sources. Planning efforts during the year included State Parks Visitation Surveys; a Parks, People, and Places Survey conducted by Utah State University; continuation of General Management Plans in State Parks; and a report to the State legislature on senior citizen fees. The State also continued its ongoing wetlands planning effort.

The State of Utah expressed concern regarding administrative requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund in relation to the amount of funding being received. If funding levels are not increased, they would like to see the administrative burden reduced. Utah also expressed concern in the area of wetlands planning. They indicate that they are not receiving adequate cooperation from State wildlife management agencies; apparently these agencies do not see the urgency in responding to information requests. The State believes that wetlands planning responsibilities should be jointly shared among other Federal programs (e.g., Pittman-Robertson), not just the L&WCF program.

HOT SPRINGS-GROUP SHELTER

The combined efforts of the State of Wyoming, the citizens of Thermopolis, and the Thermopolis Kiwanis Club, resulted in a new group picnic shelter for Hot Springs State Park. The park is located adjacent to the community of Thermopolis, Wyoming. The area needed additional group shelters and the Wyoming Recreation Commission was contacted. Because funds were limited, the citizens contacted the local Kiwanis Club to ask them to sponsor a drive to raise the necessary money. The Wyoming Recreation Commission volunteered manpower and limited materials to the project in addition to requesting matching funds through an application for L&WCF assistance.

Though this project is small in scope, it personifies the type of cooperation and ability to carry out an idea from perceived need to reality that L&WCF monies nurture in the State.

Wyoming

For 1988 the Wyoming Recreation Commission developed a new priority rating system for State-sponsored projects. This was necessary because it was the first time in many years that State projects were considered for L&WCF funding. In fact, as it turned out, the majority of FY 1988 L&WCF monies were assigned to four State Park Projects: Hot Springs, Curt Gowdy, E.K.W., and Keyhole. With only a few revisions, the priority rating system for local projects has remained basically unchanged for the last four apportionments. The system seems to be working well as both past and potential sponsors have commented on its fairness. In a joint effort between the Commission and the University of Wyoming, a research project was completed during the year to determine the best method for completing a new needs analysis for the 1991 SCORP. This effort involved research on past Wyoming Recreation Commission methodologies and their applicability, and consideration of the Commission's manpower and budget constraints. Negotiations are currently underway with the university to contract out the completion of the new needs survey.



Demand for L&WCF Assistance

Examples of some of the projects funded in the Rocky Mountain Region in FY 1988 included South Fork Campground in Provo, Utah (total cost \$110,000); Pierre Bike and Jogging Path in Pierre, South Dakota (total cost \$45,200); Addenbrooke Park Development in Lakewood, Colorado (\$105,182); West Riverside Park in Estes Park, Colorado (\$120,000); and Ham's Fork Park in Lincoln County, Wyoming (total cost \$52,315.56).

The following table demonstrates competition for funding in the Rocky Mountain Region for Fiscal Year 1988:

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested</u>		<u>Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amounts Awarded</u>	
Colorado	59	\$4,512,657	6	\$235,658
Montana	17	794,703	4	78,822
North Dakota	83	764,761	5	135,600
South Dakota	51	626,673	9	131,304
Utah	72	5,095,700	6	196,954
Wyoming	<u>30</u>	<u>941,364</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>124,085</u>
Totals	312	\$12,735,858	33	\$902,423

MIDWEST REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Midwest Region includes the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin. During FY 1988, \$ 4,685,969 was made available to these States through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Eighty-one projects were funded. Of the new projects, nine were State sponsored and seventy-two were locally sponsored.

During the year, seven projects involved acquisition of 396.5 acres for open space and recreation and seventy-four projects were for development or rehabilitation of existing facilities. Types of facilities developed included: trails, sports areas, swimming facilities, playfields (baseball, soccer, tot lots and tennis courts), support facilities (walkways, site improvement, parking, lighting, comfort stations), an amphitheater, and other miscellaneous development. Most projects involved more than one type of facility.

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for each State identifies its outdoor recreation priorities. Trails and wetlands were the most frequently identified top priorities in the Midwest Region. In addition to trails and wetlands, a major priority for Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois was development and/or renovation of active recreational facilities. Close to home recreation was a priority in Nebraska, Illinois and Michigan. Ohio gave priority to urban recreation.

Following are summaries of activities undertaken by each State in 1988:

Illinois

As in previous recent years, Illinois' entire FY 1988 L&WCF apportionment (\$658,000) was allocated to local governments. The Department of Conservation policy is an attempt to contend with the ever increasing need for more close-to-home recreational facilities. The Department continually updates the local participation manual supplied to local government agencies to ensure that com-



munities are aware of the L&WCF program, its requirements and the State's priorities for funding.

A total of 62 local government applications were received in the FY 1988 funding cycle. More than \$8.7 million in L&WCF assistance was requested. Of the applications reviewed, only three land acquisition projects were funded. These applications met SCORP Assessment and Policy Plan (A&PP) priorities for:

- Long distance trail and greenway development,
- Natural areas and wetlands acquisition, or
- Water-based recreation.

During the year, Illinois continued to complete projects and expend funds in a timely manner. A total of 16 projects were completed or billed out, for L&WCF expenditures of \$2,611,803. Such efforts reflect the State's ability to obligate funds to worthy projects and then to follow through in a timely manner to meet or exceed program expenditure targets.

A draft Illinois Assessment and Policy Plan was completed and reviewed by NPS. This five-year plan includes the State's first wetlands component.

Other significant planning achievements accomplished in 1988 include: completion of an extensive application process for designation of the Middle Fork of the Vermillion River as

a National Scenic River; enactment of the All-Terrain Vehicle Safety Act; and the establishment of a greenways program.

Illinois' (*Open Space Land Acquisition and Development*) grant-in-aid program closely mirrors the L&WCF program in its administration of funds for local outdoor recreation. In FY 1988, a total of \$3 million was appropriated for these grants, which allowed the Department of Conservation to fund 36 additional acquisition and development projects.

Other State-financed grant-in-aid programs, such as the Illinois Boat Access Area Construction and Snowmobile grant programs, also assist in the provision of outdoor recreation facilities. Approximately \$2.8 million is generated annually for the Boating Fund from registration fees and a marine motor fuel tax for the provision of State and local public boat access areas, while \$200,000 is raised for provision of public snowmobile facilities.

CHICAGO AREA FOREST PRESERVES PROTECT UNIQUE NATURAL AREAS

The Fox River is a "suburban river" flowing through scores of cities and towns in the Chicago area. It is located along the Illinois-Wisconsin State line and empties into the Illinois River.

The Kane County Forest Preserve District, with help from an L&WCF grant was able to acquire over a mile of the west bank of the Fox River. This acquisition will allow the District to connect existing trails to the north and south. In 1988, a second L&WCF grant to acquire another mile of the west bank of the river will help supply picnicking, bicycling, boating, hiking and fishing facilities.

The latest L&WCF grant for land acquisition along the Fox River is for the largest privately-owned portion of the river's shoreline that has remained undeveloped. It includes habitat critical to several endangered plant and animal species in Illinois. Just to the south of the acquisition is the Buffalo Park Forest Preserve.

The Wolf Road Prairie is a natural remnant located west of Chicago, Illinois, with irreplaceable natural resources.

In 1925, this site was subdivided and sidewalks and light standards installed. The area was typical of most of the undeveloped surrounding land, except that it remained unchanged as Chicago grew around it.

The Cook County Forest Preserve District put together an L&WCF grant application in 1983 to acquire a portion of Wolf Road Prairie for nature study, hiking, wildlife habitat, and open space preservation. Since then, three more L&WCF grants have enabled the forest preserve district to acquire the entire 27.6 acre site.



Indiana

Indiana selected six out of the 14 L&WCF project applications received in FY 1988, for a total of \$371,977. In November 1987, the Indiana Natural Resources Commission offered the entire apportionment for local projects. This action recognized the great budgetary needs for recreation assistance in the State's communities.

Indiana produced a new A&PP this year. An extensive program was undertaken to involve the public and listen to what they had to say about outdoor recreation and natural resources. This effort included working closely with the Division of Outdoor Recreation's Plan Advisory

Committee, undertaking special surveys of the general public and outdoor recreation providers, holding public hearings, and developing a focused group of experts on economic, demographic, recreation, and societal trends in Indiana. From these efforts came the sixteen priority issues identified in Indiana's 1989 Assessment and Policy Plan.

Iowa

Iowa selected seven out of the 35 grant applications received in FY 1988, for a total of \$290,888.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources had both its Assessment and Policy Plan and Action Program accepted by the National Park Service this year. The Assessment and Policy Plan contains general priorities from which the Action Program selected more specific items on which to focus. These planning efforts have resulted in: converting miles of abandoned railroad right-of-ways to recreational trails; the restoration of a prairie; construction and placement of fishing piers; and development of many support facilities.

Other planning documents and activities in 1988 included: Wetlands Protection Plan; recreational trails assessment; Des Moines Recreational River and Greenbelt; Prairie Pothole Joint Venture; Survey of Public Attitudes on Open Spaces in Iowa; and the Mississippi River Environmental Enhancement Program.

Kansas

The State allocated its FY 1988 apportionment of \$223,623 to two State and six local projects. The State projects consisted of a planning grant to complete a natural heritage inventory and assistance for development of a new State park at Hillsdale Reservoir near Kansas City.

A total of 13 local applications were considered with a requested dollar amount of \$570,143. The six funded projects represented a wide variety of local recreation priorities including the acquisition of a lake and surrounding land in a metropolitan area and

Indiana reports an excellent example of how public/private initiatives can be used to protect wetland resources. In one of Vigo County's parks, acquired with L&WCF assistance, the County Park and Recreation Board formed a partnership with the J.I. Case Co, a manufacturer of earth-moving equipment.

The Case Co. tested a new backhoe model by digging a series of waterfowl pits that were designed to maximize the amount of shoreline and increase habitat and nesting opportunities. Over several years, five acres of new water were created with nesting islands. This area was expanded when J.I. Case later constructed a mile long levee enclosing a new marsh that totals 61 acres.

The Texas Gas Company and Public Service Indiana lent a hand in the restoration project by relocating their gas and electric lines to accommodate the marsh. The electric company also donated acreage from an adjacent substation to be used for wildlife plantings.

Such cooperative efforts reflect what can be accomplished when local, State and Federal agencies, industry and local citizens work toward a common goal.

development of a tennis court in an economically depressed community.

The consolidation of the Kansas Park and Resources Authority and the State Fish and Game Commission into a cabinet-level Department of Wildlife and Parks continued with the reinstitution of a Planning and Grants Management Section. The State has reestablished the position for a full-time SCORP Planner and will be filling it early in 1989.

The Wetlands Addendum to SCORP was accepted by NPS as meeting the interim compliance criteria of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-645). Kansas has also submitted a draft of its 1988-89 Action Program.

The State is proposing a new policy which will give higher priority to L&WCF project proposals involving totally new and complete park development. Currently, it requires a reendorsement (by existing governing body) of carryover proposals. The Department of Wildlife and Parks has also established a preapplication process to save submission time for local applicants.

Michigan

During Fiscal Year 1988, Michigan funded a total of ten projects under the L&WCF Program. Three of these projects were proposals selected in the previous funding cycle, for which insufficient funds were available.

The State identified six major statewide recreation issues: marketing; resource protection; facility development; coordination, planning and research; close-to-home recreation; and recreation financing. Each selected project addressed at least one of these issues.

The L&WCF Grant Program received 210 grant pre-applications and ultimately awarded 10 grants totaling \$931,550. No planning projects were funded in FY 1988. However, several issues relating to Federal requirements were addressed by the State during the year. Michigan, in its approved Wetlands Plan Addendum, provided an in-depth examination of the State's achievements and intentions regarding the protection of wetlands through its SCORP.

Michigan's 1987-88 Action Program was also completed and approved. It will be printed and distributed in early 1989.

Michigan voters endorsed a \$140 million recreation bond proposal for public recreation facility development throughout the State. Bond funds will be spent in six distinct categories: development of waterfront sites, tourism developments, community recreation, environmental education, recreation infrastructure improvements, and recreational use of abandoned industrial sites.

A combined application form has been developed for grant applicants for both the L&WCF Program and the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund. This action addresses the need for better coordination among State recreation programs.

Legislation was passed to encourage development of commercial marinas on the Great Lakes and connecting waters. The bill, funded by excise taxes on boats, motors and equipment, created a State program to buy land for lease to private parties who agree to develop marina facilities.

The Legislature also established a Recreation Improvement Fund from State fuel tax revenues. The dedicated 2% tax rate will be used to develop and improve various types of trails and to enhance water-based recreation facilities, including boat launches and marinas.

Minnesota

A total of 185 grant applications requesting over \$19 million were submitted for funding this year. Five grants were awarded for a total of \$390,448. Of the projects funded, one was a State-sponsored request for \$152,773 and four grants were awarded to local governments for a total of \$237,675.

Minnesota's Wetlands Addendum received conditional NPS approval, pending gubernatorial certification of public participation. At present the document is undergoing public review and will be incorporated into the 1990-94 Assessment and Policy Plan (A&PP).

Information from various research studies and surveys is now represented pictorially through the use of computer generated maps so that these documents will be accessible to a wider audience. Additionally, Minnesota maintains a computer database containing information on approximately 14,000 recreation sites throughout the State. This database (known as RECFAC) serves multiple clients and supports many functions including: management information, SCORP inventories, special research projects, and tourism information.

During the year, the Minnesota Legislature passed the Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund Act. This law provides a stable source of funding for important environmental and natural resource projects. Eligible projects include: research and information gathering to guide policy; public education; capital recreation projects; and activities to preserve, protect, or enhance unique resources. The trust fund will be administered by a 16-member legislative commission advised by a citizen's advisory committee. The commission will develop a strategic plan identifying long-range trust fund goals and priorities. A Resources Congress held at least every 2 years will contribute to development of this strategic plan. The Congress will be open to all people who wish to participate.

Minnesotans voted to make this trust fund a part of the State constitution, thus ensuring that the fund will not be used for purposes other than those designated by the act, and guaranteeing a steady source of funds. This initiative had the support of over 77 percent of the voters in the November election.

Missouri

During Fiscal Year 1988, the State of Missouri funded 11 local projects out of 69 pre-applications, for a sum of \$619,500. A total of \$358,834 was from the 1988 apportionment, with an additional \$260,666 coming from re-apportionment monies. State projects are not financed through the Land and Water Conservation Fund in Missouri.

The State initiated a new planning program to prepare its 1991-96 Assessment and Policy Plan. Planning elements include: agency coordination, public issue identification, recreation resource and demand assessment, action identification and publication of the final document.

Detailed plans were drawn for a series of agency coordination meetings which will help to encourage communication between various agencies involved in the SCORP process on the State level.

Data, collected in a report on the "1985-86 Public Area Recreation Visitor Survey"

provided vital information on several recreation issues. These included: profiles, travel patterns and motivations of park visitors; a survey of outdoor recreation activities; and an analysis of the economic impact of the Missouri State Park System on the state's economy.

The Parks and Soil tax fund was reauthorized for an additional ten years. Revenue from this tax amounted to \$48 million in FY 1988. Fifty percent (\$24 million) went for operation, development, and maintenance of the State park system. The remaining fifty percent is allocated to soil conservation.

BLACKHAWK LAKE COMMUNITY PARK

The city of Eagan, Minnesota, just south of the Twin Cities, decided to develop Blackhawk Lake Community Park the right way. The 75 acre park has only minimal development and no other public access to the adjacent lake. So city officials decided to make good recreation use of the park while preserving the lake's beauty.

In partnership with the Minnesota DNR, Eagan worked to create a development plan, lake management program and other developments such as handicapped-accessible fishing pier, "outdoor classroom" areas for nature study, roads and parking, picnic facilities, a pedestrian bridge, utilities, and park entrance lighting. A variety of winter sports including cross-country skiing, sledding, and speed skating are also



Nebraska

Local political subdivisions submitted 72 requests totaling \$1,057,775. Nine projects were subsequently selected, for a total of \$122,050. Of the types of local projects funded, ball fields (new and renovated) were most common, but playgrounds, pools, and picnic areas were also funded. The single acquisition project funded this year represented 23.5 percent of the total dollars requested and is an addition to an existing regional park.

One State Park project, an amendment to a previous grant, was approved for \$70,806. This development is at Eugene T. Mahoney State Park, which was the State's highest priority for development in 1988. This new river park is located between the metropolitan areas of Omaha and Lincoln, and is scheduled for opening in 1990. It is anticipated that the park will play a major role in accommodating the ever increasing recreation needs of nearby urban areas.

All L&WCF projects considered for funding were related to the following SCORP priorities:

- acquisitions of land in highly populated areas,
- encouraging participation in close-to-home recreation activities, and
- meeting immediate, as opposed to projected, recreation needs.

The Nebraska Assessment and Policy Plan was completed in July including a Wetlands Addendum. During the year, the Game and Parks Commission continued work on additional planning studies of the economic impacts of outdoor recreation, a resource inventory, a detailed wetlands analysis, and a survey of outdoor recreation preferences.

Ohio

Ohio received over 100 applications for L&WCF moneys in 1988; eight were funded. The SCORP played an important role in defining Ohio's priorities for use of its FY 1988 L&WCF apportionment.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources' (ODNR) Office of Outdoor Recreation Services continues to be responsible for development and implementation of the SCORP. In 1988, efforts focused on five key projects:

- Publication and distribution of more than 1500 copies of the 1986 Assessment and Policy Plan.
- Completion of Phase I of the Little Miami Scenic Park User Survey.
- Completion of the draft Ohio Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan.
- Approval of an Action Program for the next two years.
- Permanent establishment of the ODNR Commission on Ohioans Outdoors, as a continuation of the temporary Governor's Commission.

Planning efforts scheduled for 1989 include: a continuation of wetlands planning, Phase II of the Little Miami Scenic Park Study, a state-wide outdoor recreation participation survey, an update of the outdoor recreation facilities inventory, and analysis of options for establishing a permanent, dedicated source of funds to meet outdoor recreation capital needs at the state and local level.

To maximize efficiency in administration of , the L&WCF program, ODNR took several positive steps during the year, including: setting target dates for all project completions, increasing progress and post-completion site inspections, actively seeking completion of older projects so that funds could be re-used to help meet large, current demands for L&WCF assistance.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin's fiscal 1988 appropriation totaled \$334,684 with an additional \$29,711 carried over from the previous year. A total of \$15,248 was received from the special reappportionment account.

Wisconsin divides its appropriations in the following manner: 40 percent for local projects, 40 percent for State projects and 20 percent for high priority acquisition projects. For 1988, 11 local projects out of 96 received a total of \$245,769. Two State projects received \$133,873. The combined total for State and local projects for the fiscal year was \$379,643.

Comprehensive planning continued to be a major area of emphasis for the State. Wisconsin concentrated three special areas in 1988:

1. A survey of the non-consumptive recreation uses of wildlife;
2. an assessment of how local governments supply recreation opportunities; and,
3. completion of its Wetlands Priority Plan, which was submitted to and approved by NPS.



Demand for L&WCF Assistance

Demand for L&WCF assistance remains very high throughout the Region, as indicated by the large disparity between the number of project applications received by States and the amounts actually awarded:

State	Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested		Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amounts Awarded	
Illinois	62	\$ 8,700,000	3	\$ 658,000
Indiana	14	1,200,250	6	371,977
Iowa	35	854,709	7	290,888
Kansas	15	570,143	8	223,623
Michigan	210	19,030,000	10	931,550
Minnesota	185	19,375,000	5	390,448
Missouri	21	1,092,320	11	619,500
Nebraska	74	1,161,820	10	192,856
Ohio	104	9,220,754	8	460,748
Wisconsin	<u>98</u>	<u>2,209,471</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>379,643</u>
Totals	818	\$63,414,467	81	\$ 4,519,232

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL SUMMARY

The Southeast Region includes the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. During Fiscal Year 1988, these States obligated \$3,618,760 for 101 new projects and \$317,193 for amendments increasing funding for 44 existing projects. Regionwide, the States obligated 79 percent of all Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies available for obligation. There were also a few amendments calling for decreases (or deobligations) amounting to \$138,699. The final total was \$3,797,254 in net obligations, less than half of the amount obligated in the previous Fiscal Year.

New development projects consisted primarily of sports and playfields; picnic areas; water access for swimming, boating and fishing; trails and support facilities.

There were 17 acquisition projects, located in seven States. These acquisitions totaled 708.15 acres with 33.15 acres being donated. The value of the donated acres was \$248,100 and half of this donated value was utilized as local or State (non-Federal) cost share. The remaining acres, acquired with grant funds, utilized \$1,095,292 of LWCF monies.

Of the 101 new projects, 89 projects or 88 percent were sponsored by local units of government. The remaining 12 new projects were sponsored by State agencies and this included 3 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) grants.

All 10 of the Southeast Regional States did an excellent job in billing out projects, thus continuing to keep their unliquidated fund balances at minimal levels. All of the States, therefore, met their FY 1988 obligation/expenditures target figures. Total expenditures (billings) during the fiscal year amounted to \$9,964,371, which exceeded the total amount of obligations by over \$6 million, continuing a trend which began several

years ago aimed at cleaning up older, uncompleted projects and the expeditious completion of all projects.

Shortly after the beginning of the Fiscal Year, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands completed wetlands addendums to their SCORPs thus making it 10 out of 10 States with approved wetlands addendums in the Southeast Region. This was in response to Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-645) which called for a wetlands priority plan for each State.

Alabama

Alabama's FY 1988 apportionment was \$295,554 and during the year an additional \$53,490 was reapportioned to its Fund account. The total available for obligation, including carryover funds from FY 1987, was \$628,936. However, Alabama received requests for funding from 212 applicants requesting \$2,120,000 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the state obligated \$468,040 or 74 percent of available funds for 28 projects.

These included one State Park acquisition project and 27 local development projects with the primary purpose of increasing passive facilities, handicapped accessible sites, urban trails and recreational opportunities in economically distressed areas. One amendment decrease of \$25,000 was approved, resulting in a total net obligation of \$443,040.

During 1988, efforts were initiated to promote Alabama's Statewide "Reunion" which is to be celebrated in 1989. As part of this effort the State limited its local Fund grants to \$10,000 to ensure more areas the capability to carry out scheduled activities.

As recommended by Governor Hunt's Management Improvement Team, administration of the LWCF program was transferred during the year from the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to the Department of Economic and Community Affairs. It is anticipated this transfer will bring together additional personnel and

bring together additional personnel and technical resources experienced in other grant programs to enhance planning and grant management activities. Although no planning grant was approved in FY 1988, the State's OPSP System and Action Program were completed and approved.

Florida

Florida's FY 1988 apportionment was \$593,453 and during the year an additional \$119,592 was reapportioned to its Fund account. The total available for obligation, including carryover funds from FY 1987, was \$713,044. However, Florida received requests for funding from 14 applicants requesting \$1,566,000 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the State obligated only six projects, utilizing all available funds of \$713,044.

An excellent example of the types of projects funded was the "Big Pine Key Outdoor Recreation Area" located in Monroe County. Acquisition of this 5.4 acre site will permit the development of nature trails and boardwalks providing access to the site's unique wetland features and the protection of the habitat that supports the endangered Key Deer population.

The State of Florida continues to provide planning for the future of recreation delivery with innovative and creative planning endeavors. For example, the Division of Recreation and Parks initiated and completed a study to develop a set of facility-use guidelines and population standards for outdoor recreation facilities. The information obtained from local recreation providers regarding the existing, optimum and maximum daily use of recreation facilities across the State has been incorporated into the 1989 Outdoor Recreation Plan as facility use guidelines for user oriented activities. In addition, the Division of Recreation and Parks, jointly with the National Park Service, initiated a study to assess Florida's rivers.

Florida held a dedication ceremony for its first State Park rails-to-trails project called the "Historic Railroad State Trail." The

rails-to-trails program is just one aspect of a Statewide trails program that was heavily emphasized in 1988.



Georgia

Georgia's FY 1988 apportionment was \$360,444 and during the year an additional \$74,185 was reapportioned to its Fund account. The total available for obligation, including carryover funds from FY 1987, was \$465,012. Georgia received requests for funding from 47 applicants requesting \$1,628,543 in LWCF funds. Of these requests the State obligated funds to 13 projects and 25 amendments utilizing \$350,676 or 75 percent of available funds.

There were two events of note in Georgia during the year. The first was the creation of the Governor's Growth Strategies Commission which has produced a legislative package that raises the importance of local land-use planning (including park and recreation planning). The Governor also created a State needs assessment committee whose charge was to produce a set of issues and recommendations in the areas of recreation, natural resource protection, and historic preservation. The Committee produced an "interim" report and recommended further study and analysis in the coming year.

Kentucky

Kentucky's FY 1988 apportionment was \$273,420 and during the year \$126,345 was re-apportioned to the Fund account. The total available for obligation, including carryover funds from FY 1987, was \$399,765. Kentucky received requests for funding from 82 applicants requesting \$1,683,054 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the State obligated \$178,929 and committed to funding for an additional \$182,160 making a total of \$361,089 obligated and committed or 90 percent of available funds.

The State Advisory Committee recommended that no State Park projects be funded because of the limiting size of the apportionment and the high level of needs at the local level.

BROWARD COUNTY'S TRADEWINDS PARK

L&WCF grants exceeding \$440,000 assisted in the acquisition and development of this outstanding example of local, State, Federal, and private effort exemplifies a course of action needed to help keep pace with the leisure demands of the recreating public.

Tradewinds Park is a 540 acre facility which was opened to the public in 1977 and was based upon a rural/equestrian theme with picnicking, fishing, a stable operation, farmhouse-harness racing museum, and a botanical garden among its major amenities.

In 1979 an additional 450 acres were acquired adjacent to the park to further satisfy the needs of the growing population in Broward County. This park addition was developed in later years and was opened to the public in 1985. New amenities included a major football/soccer-softball complex, boating, picnicking, and jogging. Also this acquisition included 200 acres of pristine Cypress Swamp area that is accessible to the public by an elevated boardwalk. The preservation areas were further made available to the public by interpretive nature walks conducted by county naturalists.

The Statewide recreation facilities inventory was completed during the year. A procedure was established for the data base to be checked and updated whenever the LWCF project staff conducts a final or post-completion inspection of a project site. This database will provide a foundation for periodic Statewide needs assessment and an important informational foundation for the 1989 Assessment and Policy Plan.

Research, public input, interagency coordination and writing of the 1988-89 Action Program was accomplished during this time-frame. Similar in format to its predecessors, the document identified some 90 proposed actions grouped around five major issues. This Action Program will remain in effect through December 31, 1989.

In 1988, a private firm established North America's first, and the world's largest, butterfly farm. This "butterfly zoo" is located on a portion of the park and is proving to be a tremendous educational and unique attraction to people of all ages.



Tradewinds Park is an excellent example of all parties working together to create a facility that effectively meets the recreational needs of all facets of this area's recreating public within a single, multi-use site.

Kentucky's annual review of its Open Project Selection Process selection criteria and procedure was accomplished in July and August, 1988. The revisions, the product of public input and the LWCF State Advisory Committee, resulted in lesser emphasis being placed on acquisition projects, greater consideration being given to local donations, and fine-tuning in other areas.

EAST FRANKFORT PARK PLAYGROUND

This project, dedicated in FY 1988, consists of 47 acres of a barrier free playground. Through the fund raising efforts of two local Kiwanis Clubs, city assistance, and a L&WCF grant, this handicapped accessible facility will provide stimulating experiences for all children in the community. The playground is next to a picnic shelter at which Camp Rainbow is conducted. This is a 10 week summer camp for the handicapped. Such facilities provide a much needed recreational outlet for the "special" and sometimes forgotten children who deserve the same opportunities as any other child.



Mississippi

Mississippi's FY 1988 apportionment was \$220,255 and during the year an additional \$77,121 was reapportioned to its Fund account. The total available for obligation was

\$297,376. Mississippi received requests for funding from 50 applicants requesting \$2,400,574 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the State obligated \$220,000 for three new projects and amended eight projects, utilizing a total of \$274,500 or 92 percent of its available funds.

In FY 1988, the Department of Natural Resources renewed its contract with the Mississippi Institution for Higher Learning to prepare the 1990 SCORP. This will include the updating of the Action Program, Assessment and Policy Plan, and the Open Project Selection Process.

The number one issue, as indicated in the current "Action Program," is the continual "lack of funds" on both the State and local level to acquire and develop recreation facilities in Mississippi.

The Director of the Mississippi Bureau of Recreation and Parks has recently submitted a request to the State Senate and House Finance Subcommittees to adopt a "trust fund" plan that would allocate \$1,000,000 annually to support recreation development on the State and local levels.

Another major issue highlighted in previous SCORP plans was the lack of information coordinated between various recreation users and providers. This problem is being overcome because of an executive order which mandated that 19 State agencies share information through the Mississippi Automated Resource Information System (MARIS). The MARIS State data base, a geographically referenced computerized information management system, contains a large store of information on natural resources in Mississippi. Subsequently, local governments and Federal agencies have been enthusiastically cooperating and utilizing this holistic system in comprehensive planning for a variety of subjects.

Mississippi is developing a Project Profile Manual to assist in identifying and locating each LWCF site in the State. This manual will give clear and concise directions to each site as well as a city or county location map

to follow. All projects will be categorized by county and their identification number will be found on a county map that precedes each chapter. Following each county map will be profile page and a location map. About 60 percent of the Profile Manual was completed under an LWCF planning project. This manual will now be completed and printed under another LWCF planning project.

North Carolina

North Carolina's FY 1988 apportionment was \$369,515 and during the year an additional \$198,680 was reapportioned to its Fund account. The total available for obligation, including carryover funds from FY 1987 was \$950,834. North Carolina received requests for funding from 34 applicants requesting \$1,389,613 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the State obligated \$807,442 or 85 percent of available funds for 16 projects.

The completion and dedication of the Wilmington waterfront project was one of the highlights of the year. This grant of \$102,500, coupled with other local and State Funds, resulted in the complete rehabilitation of a decaying and seedy waterfront into an attractive and durable community recreation asset. The rehabilitated area has already attracted considerable private investment in the area and public use and awareness of the area has increased dramatically. Also, an additional 104 acres was added to the Eno River State Park during the year.

Another event of note was the production of a compliance handbook for local sponsors that was used during the year to resolve a conversion in the city of Winston-Salem quickly and in a manner exceptionally beneficial to the LWCF program and the community. This handbook was produced through a planning grant. Finally, through another planning grant, the State embarked on a project to produce a computerized registry of all fund assisted parks in the State. The hardware and software to accomplish this goal has already been demonstrated through a cooperative effort with North Carolina State University.

BRYSON CITY ISLAND PARK

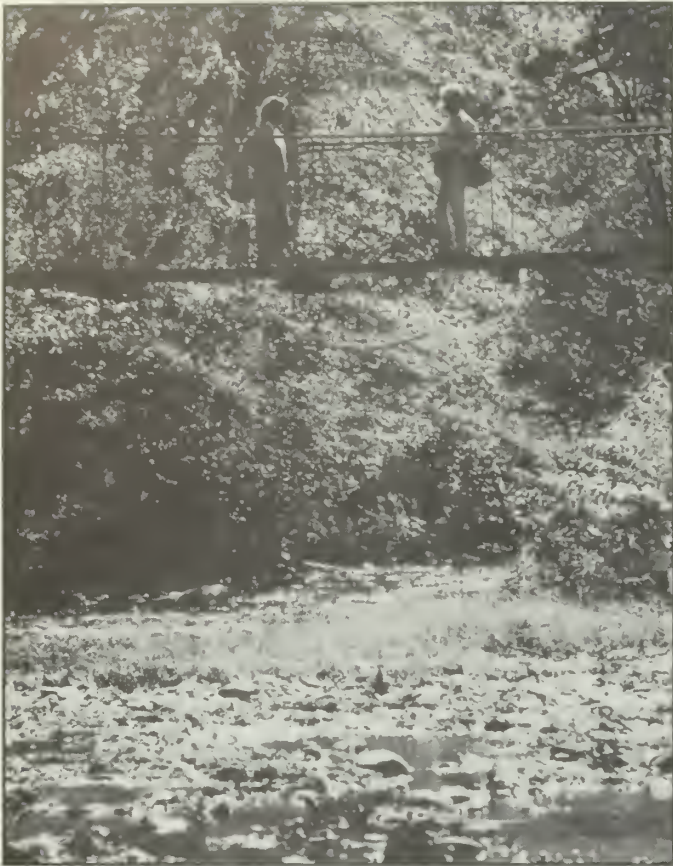
Bryson City Island Park is a seven acre tract located just a few yards from downtown Bryson City, North Carolina, near the north shore of the Tuckasegee River. As far back as 1890, Swain County's first newspaper suggested that the county not lose any more time in securing this park which was ready-made for nature, the citizens would find it to be a pleasant rendezvous from the noise and bustle of city life, and every city needed a park.

In 1934, the island was donated to the Town of Bryson. Through the years, town leaders had resisted the pressures for private development on the land.

Finally in 1986, the project was approved and received an L&WCF grant to help preserve this natural area. In addition, the city established handicapped accessible nature study trails, picnic areas, an interpretive center, fishing areas and a canoe landing.

Because of the success of this project, Swain County and Bryson City are looking to develop the entire north side of the Tuckasegee River through town as a passive greenway.





South Carolina

South Carolina's FY 1988 apportionment was \$261,371 and during the year an additional \$131,026 was reapportioned to its Fund account.

The total available for obligation, including carryover funds from FY 1987, was \$433,972. South Carolina received requests from 58 applicants requesting \$1,025,235. Of these requests, the State obligated \$125,853 for six projects and committed to an additional 10 projects totaling \$165,147.00, making it a grand total of \$291,000 or 67 percent of available funds obligated and committed.

South Carolina revised its Open Project Selection Process to reflect the priority for wetland acquisitions. The State also worked on and/or completed the following planning studies: (1) "Coastal Access Guide" which identifies points of access in the coastal counties of the State; (2) "Bicycle Touring Guide" was revised and reprinted; (3) "Rivers Trails Guide" was revised and reprinted; and (4) a

joint NPS-State river corridor plan for the Lower Saluda River has been initiated. In addition, the State dedicated its first canoe and kayak trail on the Edisto River. This trail connects two State parks.

South Carolina also passed beach management legislation which calls for setbacks in development and redevelopment. Also a beach nourishment bill was passed that mandates municipal and county planning to accompany any request for nourishment funds.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK

This state park was dedicated on October 14, 1988, marking the successful redevelopment of a very popular coastal park.

Due to severe erosion and increased visitation, the park suffered in the early 1980's from overcrowding and resource damage. Over a one-year period, more than \$720,000 in L&WCF funds were invested. This investment has provided the 650,000 annual visitors with a better quality park experience.

The redevelopment consists of parking and roads, comfort stations, dune walkovers, sand fencing, a concession building and signage. In addition, a private developer has constructed, through a use agreement, a freestanding fishing pier at a cost of \$750,000. The agreement allows the State to take ownership of the pier after 20 years.



Tennessee

Tennessee's FY 1988 apportionment was \$326,128 and during the year an additional \$64,338 was reapportioned to its Fund account. The total available for obligation, including carryover from FY 1987, was \$422,253. Tennessee received requests from 62 applicants requesting \$1,877,883 in LWCF funds. Of these requests, the State obligated \$354,112 or 84 percent of available funds for 15 projects.

Tennessee focused its attention toward addressing the recreational needs of its smaller, less financially-endowed communities by establishing a 25 percent Fund "set aside" for those with populations of 5,000 or less. While the funding of picnicking sites was identified as a priority in the smaller communities, the development or renovation of swimming facilities was identified as a pressing need in the larger jurisdictions. To a limited degree, both of these priority needs were addressed in FY 1988.

Worthy of note is Governor McWherter's 3-year strategic planning initiative which culminated in his endorsement of the Department of Conservation's July 1, 1988, "Strategic Plan." Objectives identified include the preparation and approval of Tennessee's 5-year Assessment and Policy Plan in 1989 and the maximized effectiveness and efficiency by which it administers the LWCF program. The latter objective also identifies as one of its primary tasks the provision of support for passage of the American Heritage Trust Fund or similar legislation to ensure the long-term availability of L&WCF funds to allow realistic planning for the future.

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico's FY 1988 apportionment was \$193,858. This, coupled with carryover funds from FY 1987 amounting to \$444,453, brought the total amount available to \$638,311. The Commonwealth obligated \$580,000 for new projects and \$49,500 for an amendment, therefore obligating 99 percent

of available funds. Indications are that no additional applications were received which they were unable to fund.

Virgin Islands

Due to the low level of funding apportioned to the Virgin Islands during the fiscal year, there was only one (1) project approved which was a planning grant in the amount of \$4,763 Federal assistance. The Virgin Islands has a great need for additional recreational funding, mostly for rehabilitation. On St. Thomas Island the rehabilitation need is over \$400,000; on St. Croix Island the rehabilitation need is estimated at \$195,000 with new development being listed at \$150,000; and the St. Johns Island request for funding amounts to \$135,000.

The Territory of the Virgin Islands and the National Park Service entered into an agreement which is entitled "Virgin Islands Territorial Park System" (VITPS). The VITPS is a system in which the NPS and the Virgin Islands Government can both work together for long-term protection of the Virgin Islands natural and cultural resources. This agreement is an effort to more effectively protect resources, serve the Virgin Islands residents and visitors and stimulate a greater cooperation between the two parties a cooperative program of planning, education, training, extension and resource management that should benefit both parties.

The Citizens Recreation Advisory Committee (CRAC) now meets on a monthly basis instead of quarterly. The CRAC is a vital part of the recreation community of the Islands. The CRAC tours the recreation sites, lobbies for recreational opportunities, and helps in the preparation of the Open Project Selection Process.

In addition, the Beautification Program has been revived to allow inmates of correctional facilities to work with the Recreation Department to keep the sites clean and well maintained. There has also been initiated a campaign to enlist special interest groups in

an effort to ensure community and volunteer service in the beautification of the recreation sites. Furthermore, local businesses have provided funding for the upcoming fiscal year beautification efforts in the coming year.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

All Southeast Region States are currently eligible to participate in the program and no problems with continuing eligibility through 1989 are foreseen. During the fiscal year, the Region approved one Assessment and Policy Plan, seven Action Programs, and six Open Project Selection Processes (OPSP). All 10 States have OPSPs and utilized them to prioritize them. Such prioritizing systems are very important in these times of limited L&WCF funding. This is obvious when you consider that the 10 States received 566 applications totaling \$14,270,165 for the limited L&WCF funding and were able to fund or commit funding for only 118 projects, amounting to \$3,971,217 (see table below).

This limitation in L&WCF funding has forced the States to establish lower limits on grant amounts. For example, Alabama funded projects of \$10,000 each in 27 communities. Other States limited grant amounts to similar small amounts. Some States have also started funding on a 2-year cycle, i.e., prioritizing and funding what they can in the first year, and continuing on down the list the following year.

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Project Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested</u>		<u>Number of New Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded</u>	
Alabama	212	\$2,120,000	28	\$468,040
Florida	14	1,566,000	6	713,044
Georgia	47	1,628,543	13	325,000*
Kentucky	82	1,683,054	17	361,089
Mississippi	50	2,400,574	3	220,000*
North Carolina	34	1,389,613	13	654,169*
South Carolina	58	1,025,235	16	291,000
Tennessee	62	1,877,883	15	354,112
Puerto Rico	6	580,000	6	580,000*
Virgin Islands	<u>1</u>	<u>4,763</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,763</u>
Totals	566	\$14,275,665	118	\$3,971,217

*Does not include amendments which funded increases in existing projects.

MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL SUMMARY

For purposes of the L&WCF program, the Mid-Atlantic Region includes the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

During FY 1988, these States received \$5,860,020.03 in assistance for 90 new projects. An additional \$1,984,120.59 was awarded for amendments to existing projects. Of the total new projects, 21 were State sponsored, and 69 were sponsored by local units of government. At the same time, the States expended over \$20 million in L&WCF funds.

During the year, 21 projects totaling \$2,062,258 were used to acquire 2,286.8 acres of land for recreation and open space. An additional 40.8 acres of land were donated to project sponsors and used to match grants for the purchase of additional land or for the development or rehabilitation of existing facilities; \$67,900 in assistance was approved for two new recreation planning projects; and there were 55 development projects totalling \$2.55 million.

The types of facilities constructed included 62 projects with support facilities (landscaping, utilities, walkways, comfort stations); 39 projects with sports and playfields (baseball fields, tennis courts, playgrounds); 17 projects with trails (hiking, biking, exercise); and 7 projects with swimming facilities (pools, swimming beaches, bathhouses). Most projects involved multiple facility development.

Following are State-by-State highlights of grant and planning accomplishments during FY 1988.

Connecticut

Connecticut funded seven L&WCF projects in 1988. Six of the projects involve provid-

ing public access to water, the number one priority in the existing SCORP. Two of these involve access to the Connecticut River, a very high priority in the draft SCORP to be approved in 1989. The seven projects were selected from a total of 79 applications requesting \$24,250,000. The L&WCF assistance was supplemented by \$3,500,000 in 1987 and \$5,000,000 in 1988 State funding from the State Outdoor Recreation Fund (SORF). Projects for both the L&WCF and SORF are selected through the OPSP. The State also appropriated \$15,000,000 for State land acquisition under the Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Program.

During 1988, the State completed the draft of its next SCORP. Data collected for the SCORP proved invaluable in evaluating over 100 properties for state acquisition under the Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Program. In the draft SCORP, statewide categorical priorities for acquisition in order of priority are: preservation of open space - large undeveloped sites; water access; trails; picnicking; camping and hunting. Detailed information and town data is provided on a regional basis and acquisition priority groupings are based upon the following four variables: per cent of the regional land mass in state ownership; number of residents per publicly owned acre of land; population growth rate; and the housing growth rate. At the regional level, recommendations are for types of facilities that are in short supply. The draft SCORP is a strategic plan that provides direction for the State to follow in addressing the need to protect open space in a rapidly developing state.

Delaware

For Delaware, the Region's "small wonder", the FY 1988 L&WCF program helped to meet some of the highest priority recreational needs in the State. Running and walking are the most popular outdoor recreation activities in Delaware. Completion of a running track in Seaford during the year directly addressed that need. Parking lots, restrooms, and picnic shelters were finished at White Clay Creek Preserve. These types of facilities provided greater opportunity and more con-

venient access to camping and swimming at the parks, both highly popular activities. In addition to important recreational development, the State was able to take advantage of a bargain sale by the non-profit land trust, Forward Lands, Inc., to use L&WCF funds in adding 9.8 acres to Brandywine Creek State Park. The acquisition of recreation areas and sites near metropolitan areas will serve as important buffers to future encroachment through development and will provide many related outdoor recreation opportunities.

In the area of recreation planning, SCORP issues covering fourteen topic areas such as acquisition and development, natural and cultural resources, staffing and volunteer needs, and operation and maintenance are in the final development stage. Many issues dovetail with the January 1988 report entitled "Delaware's Environmental Legacy: Shaping Tomorrow's Environment Today." Some portion or all of the report will be included in the 1989 SCORP.

Final analysis is underway on recreation demand projections. A two-fold survey conducted during the summer of 1988 reached over 10,000 recreators. Mail back surveys were distributed through park and recreation departments statewide - through programs in parks, state forests, state fish and wildlife areas and state parks. Over 1,200 personal telephone interviews were also conducted to determine recreation patterns and anticipated future needs.

District of Columbia

During 1988, the District of Columbia continued to rehabilitate recreation facilities with L&WCF assistance. Over the past year, three swimming pools and a playcourt have undergone substantial renovation.

The 1986 Comprehensive Recreation Plan's attention to the District's maintenance needs resulted in full implementation of "Project Upkeep", a \$1 million per year program to correct recreation center structural and

grounds maintenance deficiencies. Project Upkeep will establish energy conservation measures, institute improved soil erosion controls, and modernize the department's buildings and grounds. In conjunction with Project Upkeep, the District plans to renovate approximately 40 facilities. In order to move toward meeting the District's need for more senior citizen recreation facilities as identified through their SCORP process, the city has started constructing additions to two senior recreation facilities. The District also received the American Planning Association's 1988 Outstanding Performance Award for successfully implementing recreation planning from 1981 to 1987.

Maine

Maine funded a thirteen part project in 1988 which utilized approximately \$700,000 in Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance. This project focused on meeting the highest priority community recreation needs in the state. Included were a forty acre urban forest in Orono, which will provide a significant open space resource for the city, state-of-the-art playground areas in Waterville and Pittsfield that were built completely by volunteers and a number of important multi-purpose sports field sites.

The Maine SCORP and Wetlands Plan were submitted and approved during the year.



MAINE BOND ISSUE

The Land for Maine's Future Board (LMFB) administered a \$35 million bond fund to acquire land representing Maine's heritage of recreational and conservation use. Maine recognized that with increased development pressures which was creating the rapid loss of valuable open space and recreation resources, the passage of this landmark bond program was necessary in acquiring the State's highest priority sites.

The Board, which consist of private citizens and State agency commissioners, were charged to complete, by June 1988, an assessment of the State's public land acquisition needs and by September 1988, the Board was to develop and present to the Legislature a strategy and guidelines for land acquisition.

The Board has defined six broad categories of land based on the companion legislation to the board:

- recreation lands;
- water access lands;
- lands supporting vital ecological or conservation functions and values;
- rare, threatened or endangered natural communities, plant or wildlife habitat;
- areas of scenic interest and prime physical features; and
- farmland and open space.

Based on needs assessment process, the priorities of the LMFB should focus on water access lands and lands supporting vital ecological or conservation functions and values.

These efforts helped State officials focus on many crucial park and open space issues facing Maine in the coming years, including ever-increasing development pressures which threaten the natural resource base in the State. This was the first year of implementing the \$35 million bond program for preserving Maine's most significant open space areas.

Coequal with the lands above are recreational lands especially those lands offering hunting and fishing opportunities or trail corridors.

The Board intends to use the priorities of the six categories to guide its decisions and to organize representation from all the land classification categories it has defined. If the Board is successful in acquiring these priority lands, the priorities may change in coming years but their commitment to preserving and maintaining Maine's open space and recreation resources will continue.



The program is administered by the "Land For Maine's Future Board" and represents a strategic approach for preserving and sustaining Maine's unique and vital heritage. It is tied very closely to L&WCF priorities and SCORP planning efforts.

Maryland

Maryland did not fund any new projects with Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars during 1988. Instead, staff approved amendments for four existing projects. These amendments covered construction change orders on three projects and an increase for the SCORP project. In the Fall of 1987, a task force was held on the future of parks, recreation, conservation, and open space in Maryland. This task force produced a mission and nine goals calling for a partnership of State and local governments, not-for-profit, business and commercial interests, and private citizens to work to enhance Maryland's natural, cultural, recreation and historic heritage. The task force also recommended the creation of a Council on Maryland's Outdoors to implement its mission and goals. It is currently preparing to discuss those recommendations with leadership throughout Maryland.

During FY 1988, preliminary drafts of the Maryland Land Preservation and Open Space Plan and a supporting document, the Natural Lands Report, were completed. The former integrated land preservation and open space planning into the same document. The latter presents major land preservation issues facing the State, related to natural areas, forests, and agricultural land preservation. Additionally, a second support document, Recreation and Open Space Lands, which identifies supply and demand for outdoor recreation, has been published and distributed. As recommended in the program review, a liaison position between the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of State Planning was created and filled to enhance all SCORP activities.

Massachusetts

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts obligated a total of \$556,000 in L&WCF dollars in FY 1988. The three acquisition projects funded all reflect needs for timely acquisition of open space threatened by the surrounding urban environment. Massachusetts has experienced dramatic growth during the past several years and land values have skyrocketed.

The Minuteman Bikeway in Arlington will link existing L&WCF parkland as well as provide a vital connection in the urban bike trail system. Another existing L&WCF site will be augmented by the purchase of the Hallahan tract in Springfield. The Raddin Road tract in Peabody will result in the protection of wetland as well as open space preservation.

Financed by a State Open Space Bond Act, over \$20 million were awarded to municipalities for open space projects through the State's Urban Self Help Program. This program ranks projects consistent with SCORP priorities. L&WCF dollars supplemented this major State expenditure. Other State programs which address SCORP priorities include the development of 57 miles of recreation trails, the renovation of 21 town greens and 50 technical assistance programs.

FY 1988 saw the production and completion of the 1988-1992 SCORP. Four surveys were completed during the data collection phase (State and Federal managers, municipal officials, general public and an inventory of properties and facilities). The supply inventory collected data for 11,000 different sites, compared to 7800 sites inventoried in 1978. The demand survey was based on interviews of 2,990 residents. Management data were collected from 179 park managers and 217 municipal officials were asked to assess the importance of 20 issues related to parks, recreation and conservation.

The SCORP Technical Advisory Committee met at least monthly throughout the year and provided major guidance to SCORP planners. They are currently meeting to discuss the implementation phase of the new SCORP. Several SCORP initiatives are underway, including further development of the State Geographical Information System, regional planning and provision of in-house and community technical assistance. Another high priority is to make all SCORP data accessible to State and local planners. Over 25 data requests from other agencies, businesses, and private groups were responded to in a recent two month period.

New Hampshire

The focus of the FY 1988 L&WCF program in New Hampshire was the improvement and expansion of central and major park areas in local communities. One State-sponsored project was approved to continue the state-wide outdoor recreation planning program. Six projects were located in cities and towns and helped fund new development and renovation of recreation facilities. One town project included the acquisition of a 41.9 acre tract protecting a small scenic pond in Unity.

The major emphasis of the statewide outdoor recreation planning program for the year was the preparation and drafting of an updated five year plan, which is scheduled for final printing in the Spring of 1989. The planners also completed the wetlands report component of the plan, and they participated in the review of L&WCF project selection criteria, field inspections, and scoring and ranking of the applications for grant round eight of the Open Project Selection Process. They began the draft of the new recreation Action Plan, continued the rivers protection study, and maintained inter-agency outdoor recreation planning activities.

New Jersey

In 1988, New Jersey utilized its apportionment and reapportionment funds to help acquire two very important open space areas. The state's Department of Environmental Protection expanded the acquisition of the East Bear Swamp site in southwest New Jersey. Also, a three-quarter mile stretch of oceanfront property in Monmouth County will be acquired by Neptune Township. Bear Swamp is a 1400 acre tract condemned by the State in an effort to halt a private sand-mining operation that threatened destruction of one of the State's most unique ecosystems. It has served to protect some of the oldest lowland hardwoods and preserve habitats for several threatened and endangered species, the most noteworthy being the only active, productive bald eagle nesting site in New Jersey. The Ocean Grove beach property is a most significant acquisition and expansion of public access to New Jersey's coast. In



addition to the beach area, the site includes an active fishing pier and thirty acres of lake and lakefront property.

Many important planning initiatives were undertaken and completed in 1988. The SCORP Assessment and Policy Plan was approved during the year, and contained new data on recreation preferences and needs in New Jersey. Data collected from the Policy Plan were published and presented at a three day public forum, "The Commonwealth of New Jersey", which was sponsored by the State and the Natural Resources Education Foundation of New Jersey. Also in 1988, the State's Green Acres office initiated the preparation of a "Greenways Guide" that would help implement greenways at the local level through planning, acquisition and regulatory tools and techniques. The Regional Plan Association's project with the state was completed and included the SCORP's preference survey and design strategies for protecting significant greenway resources. New Jersey also initiated the "State Preservation/Acquisition Program", which is a mapping effort that will identify all public open space areas, both existing and proposed on a statewide composite map (measuring 6 1/2 feet in length) using all 178 New Jersey USGS quads.

New York

During Fiscal Year 1988, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) received almost \$1.1 million

dollars in Land and Water Conservation Funds (L&WCF) money. These funds were used by OPRHP for park improvements at Belleayre Mountain Ski Center & Pine Hill Lake Development; at Jones Beach, the State's most heavily used swimming area; at a unique, 269-acre Reinstein Woods Nature Preserve located in metropolitan Buffalo to develop an interpretive center and for thirty-five (35) other State and local recreation projects. Although OPRHP has used funds from the Federal L&WCF and the State's Environmental Quality Bond Act programs effectively, enormous recreation demands are still being felt at the State and local level for greenway developments, nature trail development, protection of river corridors; land acquisition for open space; active recreation and developments; rehabilitation of existing parks and facilities. The Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) used for the aforementioned programs, has proved an excellent tool to evaluate and select from this large array of projects within the limited amount of funding available.

In regard to the planning component of OPRHP during FY 1988, the State received NPS approval for its Wetlands Priority Plan, OPSP System and Action Program. Final NPS approval of New York's Assessment and Policy Plan is expected in the first quarter of FY 1989. Also, a new L&WCF planning project is anticipated during that period. Overall, the Research and Planning Bureau had a very good year and looks forward to new planning initiatives in FY 1989.

In addition, during the past two years the State has taken an in-depth look at OPRHP's overall program administration by means of a Strategic Planning and Review Committee (SPARC) Topics addressed by the committee included: Agency Mission, Image and Identity, Morale, Constituency, External Communication, Internal Communication, etc. Each Task Force was challenged to critique its area to determine what issues needed to be addressed. As a result of these SPARC initiatives, a more congenial working relationship between management and staff has been fostered.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania awarded over \$800,000 to nineteen state and local projects continuing to provide maximum benefits under the L&WCF Program during FY 1988.

On the state side of the L&WCF program, funds were used for two development projects at state parks, and two acquisition projects; one at Tiadaghton State Forest and a significant addition to a gameland in Clinton County. Eleven local projects using over \$420,000 in L&WCF assistance were approved to provide neighborhoods with close-to-home recreation opportunities. The Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs (DCA) also awarded 150 grants totalling over \$5.5 million to local communities under the Recreation Improvement and Rehabilitation Act (RIRA) in FY 1988. Six million dollars has been appropriated for the RIRA program in FY 1989. Through the RIRA program, the Department of Community Affairs approved three separate county natural areas inventory studies to be conducted in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy. The information obtained from these studies will be included in the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory. The Department of Community Affairs is also leading a coordinated effort of several State agencies to create a Pennsylvania Heritage Parks Program. This work will complement DCA's involvement at Federal sites in the Delaware and Lehigh National Canal Corridor, and the Steamtown National Historic Site in Scranton City.

The Department of Environmental Resources (DER) coordinated with all State agencies that have direct impact on wetlands to produce a Wetlands Addendum for the Commonwealth. The document produced offers a clear, concise plan of action to begin to address wetlands preservation as a priority issue in Pennsylvania. To extend the level of coordination used in the statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation planning process, DER met with the ten Uniform Regional Planning Agencies to outline an expanded regional focus for the 1991-1995 SCORP.

BRISTOL MARSH NATURE PRESERVE

The Borough of Bristol, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy, is proposing to develop an 11.3 acre portion of the Otter Creek Basin as the Bristol Marsh Nature Preserve.

The purpose of the Bristol Marsh Nature Preserve is threefold:

- To protect a unique natural resource - a tidal marsh - not commonly found in Pennsylvania;
- To educate the local community about the important environmental features of freshwater tidal marshes; and
- To supply an urban area and its surrounding low income and high density neighborhoods, with additional open space for passive recreation for all age groups to help meet its recreational needs.

Once developed, the nature preserve will include floating boardwalks and observation

decks to allow visitors to experience a freshwater tidal marsh habitat. Interpretive signs located on the observation decks direct visitors to other areas of the preserve.



Bristol Marsh Nature Preserve will provide short and long term benefits for the Borough of Bristol and surrounding communities. The preserve allows for modest use of the marsh environment while at the same time maintaining and enhancing the marsh habitat.

Present and future generations will gain insight into this unique natural feature and enjoy an opportunity for passive recreation within an otherwise urban environment.

With the help and commitment from the Bristol Borough Council, The Nature Conservancy, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Bristol Marsh Nature Preserve area will remain one of Pennsylvania's most important and beautiful natural areas.



DER staff is proposing to develop a recreation plan for each region that will be published as appendices to the new SCORP. The most important aspect of these plans will be the identification of regional priorities and implementation strategies. Regions will not only outline what needs to be done to better serve the resident recreation needs, but will also identify what agency should be responsible for the implementation of specific actions.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island used its 1988 apportionment to fund six projects. The projects included urban recreation opportunities and water based facilities, both of which are high outdoor recreation priorities. Additional funding sources include: a \$65 million Open Space and Recreation Bonds Program to develop and acquire outdoor recreation facilities and lands on local and State levels; a \$2 million addition to the Agriculture and Open Space Bond program to acquire and protect agricultural and open space lands; \$10 million water resources bond referendum was also passed; a portion of those funds will be used to protect watersheds and thus improve water based recreation. A new program for planning and protection of historically significant areas in each community was also passed. Recreation and open space will be important components of such plans.



The State's planning efforts included completing and approval on its Wetlands' Plan, completing a 1988-90 Action Plan, and conducting a Scenic Areas Inventory. It also prepared master plans for Blackstone Valley Linear Park and Snake Den State Park. Additionally, the State used its L&WCF Open Project Selection Process for selection of projects under the Open Space and Recreation program.

Vermont

During FY 1988, the State of Vermont approved thirteen new L&WCF projects, and amended three for increased funding totaling \$370,683.

Vermont continues to experience rapid growth and development throughout the State, particularly around major population areas and recreation attractions, such as winter recreation areas and Lake Champlain. In response to the need for recreation in Vermont's urban areas, both Burlington and nearby Colchester were awarded L&WCF grants for trail development and ballfields. Rural communities are also in great need of recreation land and facilities because they often cannot often afford the expense, thereby relying on L&WCF assistance for necessary "seed money". The remote Town of Canaan, located in northern Vermont, is a prime example. Assistance was granted to the Town for development of a much needed community park that will provide opportunities for picnicking, basketball, baseball, soccer, and tennis.

Several State acquisition/development projects were funded in FY 1988, primarily relating to water quality and access. Examples of this include renovation of Glen Lake Dam in Bomoseen State Park, Silver Lake Dam, and Hosmer Pond Dam. In addition, to increasing recreation opportunities around the lakes, these programs will also protect of historic resources.

Significant state planning events during the year included production of the Vermont Recreation Plan for 1988-1993. The process included nine "Technical Advisory Commit-

tee groups" focusing on specific recreation assessments, such as Community Recreation, Lakes and Ponds, Landscapes, Scenic and Visual Corridors, and Trails. The assessment also provided a mechanism for the Wetlands Component required under the 1986 Federal Emergency Wetlands Resources Act.

Special studies and mapping efforts included a Landowner Liability Study, Resident Recreation Survey, and comprehensive mapping of all Federal and State owned recreation lands in Vermont. These efforts provide valuable information needed for the State in overseeing and monitoring recreation trends problems.

Virginia

Growth, reorganization, and expansion of services and opportunities were the primary recreation directions for the Commonwealth of Virginia during 1988. A restructuring of planning, grants management, and technical services functions was accomplished in the late fall by creation of the Division of Planning and Recreation Resource in the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources.

The limited L&WCF apportionment was used to expand funding for several ongoing State and local projects. The General Assembly, recognizing \$38.6 million in needs for greater capital improvement funding, approved a \$7 million appropriation for outdoor recreation. This two year fund includes \$4.2 million for local recreation grants and a \$2.8 million for a loan program.

The Recreation Services Section will continue to manage L&WCF grants and work with planning staff to supply technical assistance to State and local agencies, private leisure service organizations and other groups and individuals. Technical assistance to over 300 State and local clients on a variety of planning and environmental topics was provided during the year.

Several studies in preparation for the 1989 SCORP submission include a statewide Recreation Facilities Inventory and a variety of research studies that will contribute to Supply and Demands and Needs sections of the Plan. Studies of public access to Chesapeake Bay, riv-



ers and Virginia Byways continue. Preliminary evaluation of a new Eastern Shore State park and of railway and utility right-of-way trails has kept State planners busy.

At least 20 public meetings on the State Plan are scheduled in ten different locations throughout the State in 1989 and a special advisory group is forming to guide policy on greenways and linear abandonments.

West Virginia

Under the L&WCF program, 12 new projects were approved during FY 1988, for a total of \$441,740, which included one state and eleven local projects.

West Virginia has identified lack of adequate funding for park operations and maintenance as the continuing, dominant issue for both State and local governments. The lack of funding is attributed to reduced State and local government resources and reduced Federal aid, particularly Federal Revenue Sharing. In some cases, costs of operation and maintenance had not been properly anticipated or planned. One way the State has chosen to address this issue is to require L&WCF applicants to demonstrate that existing resources will be adequately protected,

that operation and maintenance costs will not exceed revenues, and that construction costs are proportionate to the population within the service area. The State will also give additional weight in its OPSP to projects that are revenue generating or self-sufficient.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) increased hunting and fishing licenses fees in 1988. Part of the revenues from this fee increase will be used to purchase priority wetlands. The State also initiated a waterfowl stamp program that is expected to generate \$50,000 annually, part of which will also be used for land acquisition. The State has identified a need for greater efforts to preserve its natural resources and scenic beauty. One ac-

tion being taken by DNR is to negotiate the purchase of approximately 1000 acres of land within one of the State's most threatened wetlands complexes.

Inadequate long range planning for and by local recreation providers has been identified as a Statewide issue. Financial and operational problems currently experienced by local park departments, are due in part to joint failures by national, State, and local officials to plan for long-term maintenance of capital facility developments. To help address this deficiency, West Virginia will investigate the feasibility of establishing a funding pool to provide technical assistance in master planning for local parks.

Demand for L&WCF Assistance

As the following chart demonstrates, State and local demand for L&WCF assistance in FY 1988 continued to far outpace supply.

State	Number of Projects Received by States and Total Federal Assistance Requested		Number of Projects Selected for Funding and Federal Amount Awarded	
Connecticut	73	\$22,675,000	7	\$1,060,560
Delaware	13	1,200,000	2	50,870
Dist. of Columbia	12	3,000,000	1	52,123
Maine	24	647,400	13	294,850
Maryland*	45	1,000,000	0	0
Massachusetts	43	20,000,000	3	458,500
New Hampshire	22	542,940	9	263,012
New Jersey	153	139,199,000	1	462,694
New York	254	94,000,000	4	1,213,438
Pennsylvania	461	16,685,100	19	894,619
Rhode Island	107	62,200,000	6	314,512
Vermont	27	1,019,561	13	353,465
Virginia*	35	9,000,000	0	0
West Virginia	<u>36</u>	<u>1,661,556</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>441,740</u>
Totals	1,305	\$383,330,557	90	\$5,860,383

* Because of limited FY 1988 funding, monies obligated by amendment to older projects. No new projects funded.

STATE RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 6(f)(7) of the L&WCF Act encourages States to express their concerns and make recommendations for improvements in current L&WCF policies, requirements and procedures, based on their experience with the program. Following is a summary of the major concerns and recommendations expressed by the States in their FY 1988 reports. The Service will continue to work cooperatively with State program administrators to analyze these and other areas of mutual interest.

Future of Land & Water Conservation Fund

Concerns about greatly reduced funding levels and the future of the program in the face of increasing recreation needs continue to be very important to the States. As one State noted: "The number one issue, as indicated in the Action Program, is the continual lack of funds on both the state and local level to acquire and develop recreational facilities in Mississippi." Stating that the continual decline in funding has put the L&WCF program in a "caretaker scenario," Nevada noted that "the funds made available to the State is barely enough to cover the overhead to maintain and develop the SCORP as well as the related planning functions. The lack of substantial funds for the State as well as for the political subdivisions has significantly reduced local enthusiasm and support for the program."

Alabama, Florida, Guam, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Virginia and Wisconsin among others call for a consistent, stable funding source for the L&WCF program. They cited either increased annual apportionments or movement towards a trust fund program as solutions. Even though some States have developed their own outdoor recreation funding programs, the demand for public outdoor recreation facilities still overwhelms the resources avail-

able. This was noted by Maine in their sole comment for improving the program:

"The past year has been very disappointing in working with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program because we have had numerous inquiries for excellent large projects that the program cannot entertain at present funding levels. Projects that might have been excellent waterfront parks, beaches, larger acquisitions of high quality lands, and development to coincide with the state's \$35 million bond issue for acquisition just were not within our grasp. Regardless of the outcome of the American Heritage Trust Fund, Interior needs to be convinced that the Land and Water Conservation Fund is still very much needed. The National Park Service should also restore the balance of the stateside vs federal side percentages that existed a few years ago."

Rehabilitation and renovation

Both Michigan and the District of Columbia emphasized needs for rehabilitation of existing facilities. Michigan cited rehabilitation as "the top concern among public recreation officials," noting that the need for renovation funds was as great as that for new development or operation and maintenance dollars and much greater than that for land acquisition funds. The District of Columbia requested changes in the L&WCF Act to allow for rehabilitation of indoor recreation facilities. Citing societal changes such as the aging of the "baby boom" generation, they point to increasing pressure to convert traditional recreation centers to wellness centers featuring programs for cardiovascular conditioning and senior citizens. Expanding the scope of L&WCF eligible costs would improve the use of scarce resources.

New approaches to acquisition and development

Missouri and the District of Columbia called for new approaches to land acquisition and development. Missouri cited recent trends encouraging public use of private lands, private use of public lands and cooperative public/private developments. Current L&WCF policies tend to discourage rather than facilitate these cooperative ventures. The District of Columbia argues in favor of less-than-fee acquisition or control of recreation and open space land both to save money and to permit joint use or control by other public, or non-profit entities. Purchases of easements, negotiations of agreements for joint use or other innovative arrangements could be attempted through the L&WCF program.

Modifying conversion requirements

The District of Columbia calls for a revision to Section 6(f)(3) of the L&WCF Act requiring that Fund-assisted lands remain perpetually in public use. It calls for transfer of some park sites to private, non-profit, recreation organizations that could operate facilities more efficiently, especially at park sites established to serve special populations such as immigrants.

Changing the apportionment formula

Guam asked for a minimum annual apportionment of \$25,000 to \$50,000 stating that because of the current very low levels of funding, money was not available for a single viable project which would make an impact on its recreation needs. The District of Columbia argued for applying qualitative factors to change part of the apportionment formula. This would recognize and reward States that conduct high quality recreation programs. Qualitative factors used might include the results of NPS Program Reviews, expenditure rates over time, extraordinary programming successes or achievement of a set of predetermined, annual L&WCF priori-

ties. Pointing out that such a system is successfully used elsewhere, D.C. notes that rewarding high quality and competence is a laudable goal for any Federal grant assistance program.

Reducing administrative requirements

Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, Rhode Island Vermont and Wisconsin expressed specific concerns about continuing or increasing administrative requirements during an extended period of decreased program funding.

They noted that compliance in such areas as processing of requests for conversion of lands to other than public recreation uses (Nebraska and Wisconsin), maintaining L&WCF signs at Fund-assisted parks (Nebraska), the Open Project Selection Process (Rhode Island), appraisal review requirement (Ohio), expenditure targets (Ohio), are time-consuming, expensive and difficult to justify at the State level unless L&WCF funding is greatly increased in the near future. Low funding levels provide no incentive for States to assume these burdens.

Texas and Ohio asked to have Section 6(e)(1) of the L&WCF Act amended to allow reimbursement of appraisal costs and other incidental costs of land acquisition which are often substantial.

Florida asked that the procedure for placing deobligated funds (which result from cost underruns or cancelled projects) into a Special Reapportionment Account that must be requested by each State and approved by NPS be simplified or eliminated. The State points out that other policies which require rapid obligation and expenditure of funds would be better served through a direct reallocation of deobligated funds. Florida also requested that waiver of retroactivity policies be liberalized to make it easier, in special cases, for States to acquire land prior to processing of a complete application.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning

Several midwestern States expressed frustration with the current SCORP process requirements, which they find inflexible or difficult to understand. While saying that "the importance of comprehensive recreation planning is unchallenged," Wisconsin indicates that it strongly feels the need for greater flexibility in the requirements. Missouri calls for a more systematized program of Federal technical assistance to States to help clarify Federal expectations for SCORP products. A number of States called for improved communications between NPS and individual State planners throughout the SCORP process to ensure a common understanding of requirements as plans are developed and reviewed.

TABLE 1

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND APPROPRIATIONS
FY 1965 TO FY 1989

FISCAL YEAR	L&WCF TOTAL*	STATE GRANTS PORTION	FEDERAL PORTION
1965	16,000,000	10,375,000	5,555,000
1966	125,000,000	82,408,718	39,183,000
1967	110,000,000	56,531,090	41,737,000
1968	119,191,000	61,557,248	51,416,000
1969	164,500,000	45,000,000	116,725,000
1970	131,100,000	62,000,000	65,900,000
1971	357,400,000	185,400,000	167,841,000
1972	361,500,000	255,000,000	101,669,000
1973	300,000,000	181,800,000	112,957,000
1974	76,223,000	66,000,000	5,000,000
1975	307,492,000	180,000,000	121,092,000
1976	316,986,000	175,840,000	134,953,000
1976TQ‡	75,988,000	43,960,000	30,480,000
1977	537,799,000	175,516,000	355,597,000
1978	805,000,000	306,070,000	490,166,000
1979	737,025,000	369,790,000	359,988,000
1980	509,194,000	300,000,000	201,801,000
1981	288,593,000	173,745,000	107,282,000
1982	179,927,000	0	167,386,000
1983	335,093,000	110,619,000	212,593,000
1984	295,913,000	72,919,000	213,113,000
1985	286,612,000	71,853,000	206,245,000
1986	169,201,900	45,992,900	116,883,000
1987	193,096,000	32,700,000	153,126,000
1988	170,464,000	16,567,000	144,040,000
1989	206,233,000	16,700,000	179,992,000
TOTALS	\$7,175,530,900	\$3,098,343,956	\$3,902,720,000

* Includes additional funds for Federal administration costs for Federal Land Acquisition and State Grants.

‡Transition Quarter, July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976, because of adoption of new fiscal year calendar.

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*** TABLE 2: STATE SUMMARY BY PROJECT TYPE ***

STATE	PLANNING COUNT	OBLIGATIONS\$	**ACQUISITION COUNT	OBLIGATIONS\$	*DEVELOPMENT COUNT	OBLIGATIONS\$	*REDEVELOPMENT COUNT	OBLIGATIONS\$	**COMB COUNT	*****ALL COUNT	PROJECT TYPES OBLIGATIONS\$	ACRES
ALABAMA	8	722,579.02	51	5,697,838.99	407	42,832,617.07	12	685498.52	113	591	49,938,533.60	10587.3
ALASKA	6	669,963.44	44	9,765,823.57	147	15,788,676.05	6	577075.52	20	223	26,801,538.58	20094.3
ARIZONA	8	531,289.87	60	8,732,695.20	529	33,903,252.29	13	595440.28	37	647	43,762,677.64	30475.0
ARKANSAS	13	936,080.39	80	7,336,013.56	410	29,738,590.56	8	505757.85	95	606	38,516,442.36	30405.9
CALIFORNIA	18	3093,922.57	335	113,226,516.25	698	99,353,886.16	69	5102509.50	7	1127	220,776,834.48	177718.1
COLORADO	14	452,339.87	154	18,906,916.49	657	26,727,176.35	2	44378.81	29	856	46,130,811.52	58149.2
CONNECTICUT	7	661,429.42	192	26,015,559.22	99	19,007,028.14	38	5427450.05	6	342	51,111,466.83	27233.2
DELAWARE	6	603,794.21	76	15,836,570.07	71	11,892,434.72	6	262005.57	10	169	28,594,804.57	17232.0
DIST. OF COL.	8	651,002.04	3	1,148,335.00	47	8,876,096.35	14	2224262.97	0	72	12,899,696.36	222.0
FLORIDA	0		112	58,857,966.24	126	31,153,196.16	5	973854.66	4	247	90,985,017.06	67986.3
GEORGIA	16	994,283.83	100	24,284,275.74	537	35,800,213.86	27	1827949.58	98	778	62,906,723.01	97715.7
HAWAII	6	517,822.75	24	15,860,930.41	81	13,380,615.87	2	140514.50	3	116	29,899,883.53	390.6
IDAHO	7	698,574.22	46	5,915,930.83	248	23,548,980.32	8	232138.15	44	353	29,395,623.52	22301.3
ILLINOIS	8	1385,415.01	397	86,757,727.53	284	35,197,582.46	54	4001390.89	25	768	127,342,115.89	56976.9
INDIANA	8	557,879.56	65	14,922,409.79	271	49,016,514.48	19	2625133.09	96	459	67,121,936.92	29115.1
IOWA	7	311,952.32	261	14,801,967.04	714	26,798,591.38	23	1182560.11	75	1080	43,095,070.85	51617.7
KANSAS	7	161,489.29	69	5,503,955.16	391	31,656,774.70	25	2281572.89	38	530	39,603,792.04	9111.7
KENTUCKY	10	466,845.04	75	9,930,605.22	606	35,128,242.47	33	1039841.81	156	880	46,565,534.54	17616.6
LOUISIANA	8	327,295.53	95	14,997,753.83	382	40,482,309.13	17	1140482.35	68	570	56,947,840.84	73454.2
MAINE	18	467,547.00	128	8,789,587.70	370	18,599,652.91	42	2149529.99	74	632	30,006,317.60	40234.5
MARYLAND	5	1126,367.76	108	38,802,828.01	193	22,401,592.41	1	457877.00	7	314	62,788,665.18	36536.7
MASSACHUSETTS	7	1129,154.90	83	25,591,745.84	176	39,572,713.79	65	11991706.51	28	359	78,285,321.04	22071.6
MICHIGAN	6	1829,727.49	304	35,845,503.37	1128	66,063,185.52	25	1043425.66	67	1530	104,781,842.04	68489.3
MINNESOTA	9	1022,615.30	397	27,499,109.30	618	26,993,302.34	23	773958.87	86	1133	56,288,985.81	89152.3
MISSISSIPPI	11	638,834.14	28	4,007,283.03	312	31,712,118.48	7	249753.31	58	416	36,607,988.96	16260.7
MISSOURI	8	572,435.31	344	28,635,475.72	523	37,491,624.97	16	1521694.83	156	1047	68,221,230.83	55609.2
MONTANA	7	555,097.90	100	8,463,314.50	492	20,656,478.72	13	179201.63	68	680	29,854,092.75	72310.6
NEBRASKA	3	68,466.26	70	6,288,605.58	512	26,624,855.04	79	2636511.11	92	756	35,618,437.99	27437.8
NEVADA	8	709,623.62	25	8,589,562.84	180	20,304,507.12	18	807460.45	5	236	30,411,154.03	17122.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9	706,755.15	163	10,199,972.98	278	16,847,016.84	32	1085151.56	42	524	28,838,896.53	47360.0
NEW JERSEY	3	547,500.00	49	38,110,153.73	231	56,856,433.39	2	1039271.66	1	286	96,553,358.78	69239.0

* A PROJECT WITH NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT TYPES IS TREATED AS A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

** A COMB. PROJECT AMOUNT IS DIVIDED BETWEEN ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT AMOUNTS, AS APPROPRIATE, BUT COUNTED AS A COMB. PROJ.

** A PROJECT WITH MULTIPLE PROJECT TYPES, WHICH ALSO INCLUDES ACQUISITION TYPE, IS TREATED AS A COMBINATION PROJECT.

NOTE: THE ABOVE TOTALS INCLUDE THOSE PROJECTS FUNDED WITH L&WC ASSISTANCE AND SUBSEQUENTLY TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL AGENCIES
OR MANAGEMENT AS A RESULT OF LEGISLATION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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*** TABLE 2: STATE SUMMARY BY PROJECT TYPE ***

STATE	COUNT	PLANNING OBLIGATION\$	**ACQUISITION COUNT	OBLIGATION\$	*DEVELOPMENT COUNT	OBLIGATION\$	*REDEVELOPMENT COUNT	OBLIGATION\$	**COMB COUNT	-----ALL COUNT	PROJECT TYPES OBLIGATION\$	----- ACRES
NEW MEXICO	21	1417,371.35	23	4,712,753.01	776	25,753,574.53	36	321315.53	53	909	32,205,014.42	14718.7
NEW YORK	10	4588,426.90	106	23,855,811.87	698	122,420,215.94	215	39315037.02	30	1059	190,179,491.73	64223.2
NORTH CAROLINA	16	1691,693.58	100	20,005,963.95	463	35,923,378.51	31	1258250.46	168	778	58,879,286.50	35872.0
NORTH DAKOTA	13	524,026.99	64	3,017,346.07	719	22,712,614.59	37	1190737.72	122	955	27,444,725.37	38298.2
OHIO	7	1234,534.77	345	47,228,638.13	521	68,551,146.64	16	2440408.11	86	975	119,454,727.65	47706.7
OKLAHOMA	8	1032,951.88	63	6,779,331.48	682	34,748,582.91	22	1064895.42	74	849	43,625,761.69	5095.0
OREGON	8	622,604.41	195	20,047,483.14	896	22,640,969.07	69	3209534.29	25	1193	46,520,590.91	23110.2
PENNSYLVANIA	6	1761,546.87	261	23,026,850.25	862	97,330,932.83	178	12585087.99	19	1326	134,704,417.94	98420.2
RHODE ISLAND	7	503,821.96	76	6,664,716.13	192	20,924,030.16	20	3379735.25	14	309	31,472,303.50	75672.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	938,593.32	78	14,372,885.08	753	29,441,563.65	24	578670.23	126	995	45,331,712.28	58818.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	329,903.00	65	2,800,279.56	950	24,402,626.28	102	1686512.07	76	1202	29,219,320.91	31153.2
TENNESSEE	9	773,644.57	84	13,273,730.39	340	38,859,982.83	62	4283437.88	67	562	57,190,795.67	41764.7
TEXAS	2	1118,483.98	97	36,826,153.78	589	93,208,779.28	4	361313.41	192	884	131,514,730.45	36488.6
UTAH	4	132,202.57	77	12,238,039.28	257	25,350,572.56	3	101000.00	22	363	37,821,814.41	27357.9
VERMONT	12	455,771.32	125	9,620,099.41	254	13,746,465.20	52	2108397.54	30	473	25,930,733.47	65998.4
VIRGINIA	3	119,461.09	56	30,895,885.70	156	32,504,345.73	4	596771.32	58	277	64,116,463.84	43952.4
WASHINGTON	8	603,326.93	198	24,169,621.30	256	26,556,904.92	43	2624261.96	7	512	53,954,115.11	132930.6
WEST VIRGINIA	4	137,005.22	35	3,027,349.81	250	31,079,984.17	13	1213529.55	40	342	35,457,868.75	8801.3
WISCONSIN	7	299,028.88	709	31,907,271.28	880	26,825,592.33	40	1457787.26	42	1678	60,489,679.75	116633.4
WYOMING	11	841,650.58	11	1,340,201.49	595	23,349,769.05	18	924725.58	39	674	26,456,346.70	6894.0
AMERICAN SAMOA	3	40,451.00	0	75,684.00	22	663,794.43	2	27028.57	2	29	806,958.00	11.0
GUAM	3	69,731.00	1	79,000.00	11	1,141,208.67	2	93779.00	1	18	1,383,718.67	8.0
NO. MARIANAS	1	4,073.00	0	.00	2	9,623.00	0		0	3	13,696.00	.0
PUERTO RICO	3	214,261.27	9	1,708,886.00	78	27,254,367.13	9	1225394.07	8	107	30,402,908.47	681.3
VIRGIN ISLANDS	5	155,829.49	7	253,740.25	7	672,599.88	5	424784.00	0	24	1,506,953.62	43.0
**GRAND TOTAL*	453	42728,479.14	6823	1037,250,654.10	22927	1840,479,884.34	1711	137277753.91	2909	34823	3,057,736,771.49	2307880.2

* A PROJECT WITH NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT TYPES IS TREATED AS A DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

** A COMB. PROJECT AMOUNT IS DIVIDED BETWEEN ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT AMOUNTS, AS APPROPRIATE, BUT COUNTED AS A COMB. PROJ.

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OR MANAGEMENT AS A RESULT OF LEGISLATION.

TABLE 3
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
ASSISTANCE TO STATES
PERCENT OF FUNDS OBLIGATED IN FY 1988

STATE	PERCENT LOCAL	PERCENT SMSA	PERCENT ACQUISITION
Alabama	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alaska	100.00	0.00	0.00
Arizona	100.00	25.38	22.02
Arkansas	63.66	6.25	35.18
California	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colorado	100.00	58.13	0.00
Connecticut	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	100.00	58.52	65.91
Georgia	100.00	43.22	10.81
Hawaii	0.00	0.00	0.00
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00
Illinois	100.00	100.00	100.00
Indiana	100.00	73.47	26.53
Iowa	49.49	7.70	21.33
Kansas	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kentucky	100.00	46.83	38.57
Louisiana	100.00	49.48	2.74
Maine	100.00	4.46	59.05
Maryland	0.00	0.00	0.00
Massachusetts	100.00	100.00	100.00
Michigan	77.82	57.96	0.00
Minnesota	100.00	80.54	0.00
Mississippi	18.18	0.00	0.00
Missouri	100.00	24.05	51.38
Montana	100.00	0.00	64.64
Nebraska	100.00	17.37	22.43
Nevada	19.32	0.00	0.00
New Hampshire	80.84	21.08	13.96
New Jersey	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Mexico	100.00	35.36	5.07
New York	0.00	97.18	0.00
North Carolina	42.82	7.30	41.38
North Dakota	64.50	0.00	35.50
Ohio	87.80	66.28	16.26
Oklahoma	100.00	25.36	7.47
Oregon	48.07	29.42	0.00
Pennsylvania	29.76	23.38	52.85
Rhode Island	100.00	77.19	22.81
South Carolina	100.00	0.00	100.00
South Dakota	100.00	0.00	23.61
Tennessee	91.99	27.04	7.06
Texas	100.00	95.71	100.00
Utah	83.76	0.00	0.00
Vermont	70.75	0.00	34.18
Virginia	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington	32.04	49.74	27.96
West Virginia	54.72	23.95	2.25
Wisconsin	100.00	31.64	35.45
Wyoming	28.84	45.96	0.00
District of Col.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puerto Rico	12.93	38.79	0.00
Virgin Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guam	0.00	0.00	0.00
American Samoa	0.00	0.00	0.00
No. Marianas	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTALS	75.55	48.05	32.51

TABLE 4

STATE	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 9/30/87 2/	TOTAL AVAILABLE FY 88 3/	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 9/30/88 2/	PERCENT UNOBLIGATED 9/30/88
Alabama	\$333,382	\$682,426	\$160,896	23.6
Alaska	\$188,485	\$338,309	\$90,050	26.6
Arizona	\$46,742	\$320,557	\$1	0.0
Arkansas	\$123,809	\$342,221	\$844	0.2
California	\$13,877	\$1,309,782	\$1	0.0
Colorado	\$295,199	\$691,040	\$0	0.0
Connecticut	\$769,968	\$1,060,560	\$0	0.0
Delaware	\$0	\$159,953	\$0	0.0
Florida	\$0	\$713,045	\$1	0.0
Georgia	\$30,382	\$465,012	\$114,336	24.6
Hawaii	\$229,667	\$403,876	\$148,876	36.9
Idaho	\$7,996	\$170,145	\$161,145	94.7
Illinois	\$15,319	\$739,048	\$65,478	8.9
Indiana	\$0	\$783,112	\$120,247	15.4
Iowa	\$0	\$623,798	\$34,449	5.5
Kansas	\$41,298	\$367,999	\$51,401	14.0
Kentucky	\$31,910	\$399,765	\$220,835	55.2
Louisiana	\$16,358	\$606,205	\$81,053	13.4
Maine	\$92,973	\$570,623	\$96,873	17.0
Maryland	\$20,097	\$351,443	\$244,421	69.5
Massachusetts	\$138,354	\$690,205	\$144,205	20.9
Michigan	\$17,572	\$1,341,404	\$173,314	12.9
Minnesota	\$2	\$659,623	\$2	0.0
Mississippi	\$27,411	\$297,957	\$22,876	7.7
Missouri	\$87,614	\$1,082,056	\$0	0.0
Montana	\$36,949	\$209,178	\$126,051	60.3
Nebraska	\$0	\$316,426	\$26,513	8.4
Nevada	\$39,158	\$230,030	\$1	0.0
New Hampshire	\$264,558	\$435,187	\$136,895	31.5
New Jersey	\$0	\$948,108	\$0	0.0
New Mexico	\$99	\$283,578	\$75	0.0
New York	\$589,145	\$1,660,977	\$200,000	12.0
North Carolina	\$137,239	\$705,434	\$143,393	20.3
North Dakota	\$43,700	\$198,130	\$5,030	2.5
Ohio	\$435,900	\$1,623,637	\$24,285	1.5

TABLE 4

STATE	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 9/30/87 2/	TOTAL AVAILABLE FY 88 3/	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE 9/30/88 2/	PERCENT UNOBLIGATED 9/30/88
Oklahoma	\$858,518	\$1,297,807	\$1,896	0.1
Oregon	\$66,289	\$465,279	\$106,302	22.8
Pennsylvania	\$18,001	\$1,323,478	\$30,220	2.3
Rhode Island	\$383,886	\$583,059	\$54,918	9.4
South Carolina	\$41,575	\$433,972	\$281,425	64.8
South Dakota	\$41,367	\$260,236	\$21,485	8.3
Tennessee	\$31,787	\$422,253	\$65,742	15.6
Texas	\$603,954	\$1,405,316	\$126,041	9.0
Utah	\$0	\$196,954	\$0	0.0
Vermont	\$185,321	\$455,243	\$68,299	15.0
Virginia	\$27,011	\$392,437	\$149,380	38.1
Washington	\$729,000	\$1,087,625	\$537,452	49.4
West Virginia	\$378,093	\$634,791	\$43,673	6.9
Wisconsin	\$106,441	\$808,726	\$139,834	17.3
Wyoming	\$79,945	\$225,669	\$40,878	18.1
District of Col.	\$0	\$72,177	\$20,054	27.8
Puerto Rico	\$444,453	\$1,482,219	\$8,811	0.6
Virgin Islands	\$0	\$4,763	\$0	0.0
Guam	\$1	\$5,273	\$1	0.0
American Samoa	\$7,667	\$9,281	\$0	0.0
N. Marianas	\$1	\$1,046	\$1,045	99.9
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TOTALS 1/	\$8,078,473	\$33,348,453	\$4,291,003	12.9

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

2/ Does not include recovered monies in the Contingency Reserve and the Special Reapportionment Accounts.

3/ Includes regular FY 1988 Apportionment, reapportionments and carryover funds.

TABLE 5

L&WCF GRANTS REQUESTED AND AWARDED - FY 1988

STATE	NO. OF GRANTS REQUESTED IN FY 88	DOLLARS REQUESTED IN FY 88	NO. OF GRANTS AWARDED IN FY 88	DOLLARS AWARDED IN FY 88
Alabama	212	\$ 2,120,000	28	\$ 468,040
Alaska	8	1,142,875	8	297,949
Arizona	20	1,073,363	6	295,556
Arkansas	44	1,213,124	15	327,901
California	58	2,727,733	23	1,302,427
Colorado	59	4,512,657	6	235,658
Connecticut	73	22,675,000	7	1,060,560
Delaware	13	1,200,000	2	50,870
Florida	14	1,566,000	6	713,044
Georgia	47	1,628,543	13	325,000*
Hawaii	1	208,000	1	208,000
Idaho	54	5,652,366	11	376,240
Illinois	62	8,700,000	3	658,000
Indiana	14	1,200,250	6	371,977
Iowa	35	854,709	7	290,888
Kansas	15	570,143	8	223,623
Kentucky	82	1,683,054	17	361,089
Louisiana	73	16,191,563	39	307,809
Maine	24	647,400	13	294,850
Maryland	45	1,000,000	0**	0
Massachusetts	43	20,000,000	3	458,500
Michigan	210	19,030,000	10	931,550
Minnesota	185	19,375,000	5	390,448
Mississippi	50	2,400,574	3	220,000*
Missouri	21	1,092,320	11	619,500
Montana	17	794,703	3	78,822
Nebraska	74	1,161,820	10	192,856
Nevada	1	167,060	1	167,060
New Hampshire	22	542,940	9	263,012
New Jersey	153	139,199,000	1	462,694
New Mexico	100	2,500,000	25	274,383
New York	254	94,000,000	4	1,213,438
North Carolina	34	1,389,613	13	654,169*
North Dakota	83	764,761	5	135,600

TABLE 5

L&WCF GRANTS REQUESTED AND AWARDED - FY 1988

STATE	NO. OF GRANTS REQUESTED IN FY 88	DOLLARS ‡ REQUESTED IN FY 88	NO. OF GRANTS AWARDED IN FY 88	DOLLARS § AWARDED IN FY 88
Ohio	104	9,220,754	8	460,748
Oklahoma	54	5,545,481	32	1,172,169
Oregon	37	1,100,000	8	350,000
Pennsylvania	461	16,685,100	19	894,619
Rhode Island	107	62,200,000	6	314,512
South Carolina	58	1,025,235	16	291,000
South Dakota	51	626,673	9	131,304
Tennessee	62	1,877,883	15	354,112
Texas	91	32,838,473	4	1,078,025
Utah	72	5,095,700	6	196,954
Vermont	27	1,019,561	13	353,465
Virginia	35	9,000,000	0**	0
Washington	12	1,427,705	0	0
West Virginia	36	1,661,556	12	441,740
Wisconsin	98	2,209,471	13	379,643
Wyoming	30	941,364	4	124,085
District of Col.	12	3,000,000	1	52,123
Puerto Rico	6	580,000	6	580,000*
Virgin Islands	1	4,763	1	4,763
Guam	0	0	0	0***
American Samoa	3	9,281	3	9,281
N. Marianas	0	0	0	0***
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TOTAL	3,557	\$535,053,571	498	\$21,420,056

* Does not include amendments which funded increases in existing projects.

** Because of limited FY 88 funding, all new monies obligated by amendment to older projects. No new projects funded.

*** Amounts available too small to justify any grants competition.

‡ Many States negotiate the amounts requested by State and local applicants based upon the amount of total funding available or place dollar limits on the amounts that can be requested. Therefore, these data do not necessarily indicate all "demand" for grants in a given fiscal year.

§ Amounts awarded are for new projects selected during Fiscal Year 1988. These amounts may differ from amount obligated by the State for new projects plus amendments from the current and prior fiscal year.



